

Roosevelt Announces Bolt and Serves Notice of New Party

HARVARD DEGREES GIVEN TO HUNDREDS IN SANDERS THEATER

Commencement Exercises Follow Famous Parade of Educators, State, National Representatives and Seniors

RECEPTION FIRST

A. Lawrence Lowell, Fellows, Overseers, Students and Guests Gather in Massachusetts Hall

Academic and honorary degrees were conferred on hundreds of graduates and a group of men distinguished in their respective fields at the two hundred and seventy-first commencement of Harvard University today before a large gathering of students, alumni from all parts of the world and eminent men who had been invited as the special guests of the university and the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The program opened when the president and fellows, overseers, faculties, officers of the university, government and state and city officials and executive heads of many of the national departments met the invited guests and alumni of the university in Massachusetts hall.

At 10.15 a procession of educators, students and state and national representatives was formed and the march made to Sanders theater, the line of graduating students filing in a few minutes later. Ten minutes after the students passed inside citizens were allowed to fill the vacant seats. Governor Foss sat on the left outside seat of the inner circle and next to him was J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, with John D. Long by his side. The platform was crowded with scholastic dignitaries from all over the country.

These exercises were marked by the usual commencement parts, the program consisting of the following: Latin oration, Samuel Hazard Cross of New Bedford, the subject being "De Alumnorum Officiis"; disquisition, Homer Hargrave Breland of Derby, Mass., on "The South's Awakening"; "Medicine and the Social Service," Louis Hopewell Bauer of Jamaica Plain; "The Fallacy of Democracy," Robert Humphrey Montgomery of Oxford, O., candidate for bachelor of laws.

Of "The South's Awakening" Mr. Breland said in part:

"The once bankrupt South now has \$1,160,000,000 deposits in her banks, \$2,120,000,000 invested in her manufactures and \$21,500,000,000 worth of property.

"Over 36 per cent of the total exports of the country are shipped from southern ports. Forty-seven per cent of the exports of the entire country originate in the South. The second, third, fourth and fifth export cities of America are the southern cities of Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore and Savannah. The forests of the South now produce more lumber than all the other states of the Union combined.

"The traditional notion of the South as a land beneath a tropical sun, where energy stagnates, where people live in a kind of picturesque, oriental languor, and where industry is impossible must be forever dispelled. The South is alive with the busy hum of industrial enterprise.

"It is a significant feature of the new order of things in the South that her rapidly increasing wealth is accruing to those whose toil produces it. The great plantations are fast breaking up into small farms, and the tillers of the soil are becoming its owners. To every man, of whatever race, is guaranteed the fruits of his own labor. While the South can never forget the splendor of the old regime nor cease to celebrate the chivalric virtues which that system

(Continued on page seven, column one)

HARVARD ALUMNI BALLOTING FOR FIVE OVERSEERS



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AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON
Governor of Kentucky and candidate for board of overseers

Alumni of Harvard College are today voting for five overseers for a term of six years. The official ballot prepared by the board is as follows:

Augustus Everett Willson, Louisville, Ky., class of 1869, overseer 1910-1912; Owen Wister, Philadelphia, Pa., class of 1882; Frederic Adrian Delano, Chicago, Ill., class of 1885, overseer 1905-1911; Louis Adams Frothingham, Boston, Mass., class of 1893, overseer 1905-1911; William Roscoe Thayer, Cambridge, Mass., class of 1881; Thomas William Lamont, New York, class of 1892; Harlan Page Amen, Exeter, N. H., class of 1879; Beekman Winthrop, Washington, class of 1897; William Caleb Loring, Boston, class of 1872, overseer 1902-1911; Edward Bowditch, Albany, N. Y., class of 1869.

The balloting is taking place in Massachusetts hall.

HIGH, LATIN, NORMAL SCHOOLS HOLD THEIR CLOSING EXERCISES

Graduation exercises of the High, Latin and Normal schools of the city are being held today and diplomas given to 1976 pupils, a gain of 451 over last year. The following are the schools: Normal, Public Latin, Brighton high, Charlestown high, Dorchester high, East Boston high, English high, Girls' high, High school of commerce, High school of practical arts, Hyde Park high, Mechanic Arts high, Roxbury high, South Boston high and West Roxbury high.

The exercises at the Girls' Latin, Brighton, Dorchester, English, Hyde Park, Mechanic Arts and South Boston high schools and the high school of commerce and of practical arts will be held tonight. East Boston, Girls' (in Jordan hall), and West Roxbury high schools will come at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The others were held this morning.

Mayor Fitzgerald will present the diplomas at Dorchester high and the Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, will deliver the address. The military diplomas will be given by Lieut. Frank J. Reilly.

The eight students who are to be graduated with honors are Charlotte L. Childs, Frank W. J. Gilcrease, Ruth C. Johnson, Elizabeth V. O'Neill, Maybelle L. Plummer, Elvira I. Rhind, Lillian Sloan and Ethel G. Trot.

INDEPENDENT OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES TO BOSTON PREDICTED

Charles S. Hamlin Tells Credit Men They Will Be Established if Companies Do Not Give Equal Rates

BOSTON MUST ACT

Necessity Results, He Says, From Refusal by Interstate Commerce Commission to Establish Differentials

Independent steamship lines between Boston and foreign ports will be established by New England enterprise and capital as a result of the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission refusing differential rates to this port if the existing steamship lines do not give Boston rates equal to the other Atlantic ports by reducing the ocean rates.

Such was the assertion of Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, who represented the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads at the hearings before the commission on this question of port differentials, speaking today before nearly 1000 delegates to the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men at Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hamlin practically said that New England and its great metropolis must look to its own energies to acquire to itself the prestige rightfully belonging to it and predicted that even the commonwealth would give its money to the support of independent lines if necessary. The recent legislative grant to the Grand Trunk interests, he said, would be a great asset in aiding Boston to offset the disadvantages of the principle of basing rates on mileage now set up by the interstate commerce commission.

"The decision recently rendered by the interstate commerce commission," said Mr. Hamlin, "not only continues in effect the export differentials unchanged, but also restores the import differentials, thus taking away from Boston that equality of import rates with Baltimore and Philadelphia which it obtained through the action of its railroads in 1909, and this, too, in spite of the fact that at the hearings the Philadelphia commercial interests announced to the commission that they were satisfied with equal import rates to competitive territory as between Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Mr. Kentnor submitted the following resolution for the legislative committee: "Resolved, That the National Association of Credit Men, in convention assembled, reaffirms its belief in the advantage and necessity of the false statement law as prepared and recommended by the association, and urges its adoption by every state whose Legislature will convene during the coming year."

To simplify safe credit granting and to strive for truthfulness among men were given by Henry C. Scott of St. Louis as important factors of the work of the national association at today's session.

Henry W. Eaton of New York made an address and Charles E. Meek of New York, James A. Dick of El Paso, Tex., and J. H. Kentnor of St. Louis read committee reports.

"Undoubtedly the highest point yet reached in the system of credit extension is found in our bureaus for the exchange of credit information," said Mr. Scott. Here are passed in review with great frequency and care the standing of nearly every applicant for credit in the trade territory dependent upon a bureau city.

Mr. Meek, for the committee on bankruptcy, said: "At the present time the most important task confronting us is that of the practical administration of the law."

Nearly 300 women members of the convention party left Hotel Vendome in automobiles this forenoon on a trip to Concord and Lexington with a stop at Brae-Burn Country Club for luncheon.

SPAIN BUILDING UP NAVY

NEW YORK—A Madrid cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the contract of the Spanish government with the Vickers shipbuilding firm for more warships has been somewhat modified and prolonged beyond the original date. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pesetas is to be applied to the new naval program.

HYDE PARK OFFICE TO BE MERGED

On July 1 the Hyde Park postoffice will be consolidated with the Boston postoffice. Samuel R. Moseley, who has been postmaster at Hyde Park, will remain in charge of the office as superintendent. The Hyde Park postoffice will be rated as a branch.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE IN SQUABBLE OVER CASES OF CONTESTED DELEGATES

CHICAGO—The Roosevelt men who bolted the credentials committee of the Republican national convention Wednesday night as a protest against the so-called gag rule, were ordered back to the committee today when the conservatives who are in control weakened. Colonel Roosevelt told his men to return to the committee, but to protest against any member of the committee who held his seat through "fraud" being permitted to vote on any of the issues raised. This instruction was expected to cause trouble when the committee resumed its sessions at 9:30 today.

The committee had no sooner met than the Roosevelt minority started a bitter parliamentary squabble over the order in which the cases should be considered. The majority held out for alphabetical consideration, the Roosevelt men demanding a start with Texas.

Chairman Devine ruled for the alphabetical order and the ninth Alabama case was called up. It was noted that Committeeman Heney, Cal.; Carrington, Maryland; Cowles, North Carolina; Morton, Oklahoma; all Roosevelt supporters, were not in attendance at the meeting.

R. R. McCormack, Illinois representative, obtained a proxy on his showing that his voice had failed. Massachusetts, still being deadlocked over a choice for the committee was unrepresented. The minority's first move was made through Committeeman Halbert of Minnesota for a recess, in order that the Roosevelt men might further confer.

They objected to committeeman Burch of Alabama sitting in judgment in that particular case and Mr. Burch finally declared he would not vote on the question. Judge Humbley of Alabama, who appeared before the committee in the same case, argued in behalf of the Rooseveltians.

The crowd in the room where the credentials committee was in session was so dense that a score of police were needed to preserve order. The stairways leading to the committee room were jammed and entrance at the door of the annex where the meeting was held was most difficult. The rumor factory was working overtime and one of the reports was that Taft delegates in a western state were to be unseated and Roosevelt men given their places. Members of the committee denied that any such agreement had been entered into.

When the rumor was circulated on the authority of Governor Post that Roosevelt would release his delegates there was a general jubilation among the Taft men. They claimed this would mean the solid vote of Massachusetts and also mean at least 16 delegates from Ohio.

The backers of a third candidate were also jubilant, claiming that the action of the colonel would mean that the Missouri Governor would get two thirds of the Roosevelt strength and much of the Taft support in many localities. There was disappointment when the report was denied and some of the delegates openly asserted that Colonel Roosevelt had put the report forward to "feel out" his supporter.

The two contested Taft delegates from the ninth Alabama district were seated, 34 to 14. After concluding the Alabama contest the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon when the Arizona contests will be considered.

The vote came after two hours of excited debate. R. R. McCormack leading the Roosevelt battle. He moved to draw a vote of committeemen from all states whose delegates are contested. Chairman Devine ruled that the motion was out of order.

James B. Sloan and J. R. Carter are the Alabama delegates now securely anchored in their seats by the credentials committee's ratification of the national committee decision if the convention acquiesces in the finding. F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire made the motion to seat the Alabamians. Chairman Devine ruled that facts were only to be answered and no new evidence introduced.

This ruling will expedite the other contests. This afternoon the Arizona contest may be passed and the contest of the two delegates from the fourth California district taken up. The Roosevelt leaders are considering making only four contests those of Texas and Washington in addition to Alabama and California.

Chairman Devine eased up his alleged "gag rule" so far as to permit committeemen to explain their votes upon roll call.

TAFT'S NAME STANDS SAYS WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—It was flatly denied at the White House today that President Taft had given Senator Crane any authority to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-nomination at any time when Colonel Roosevelt should be eliminated. At the same time the White House informed the United Press that the President has been assured that Senator Crane has not made such a statement.

CONVENTION BULLETINS

Convention called to order at 12:02 and adjourned immediately to 4 o'clock for report of credentials committee.

It is believed that the credentials committee will not be ready to report on the temporary roll before 8 o'clock tonight, but the afternoon hour was set in the hope that possibly a compromise might be reached so that the report could be handed in this afternoon.

Colonel Roosevelt tells followers time has arrived for break from old party and announces determination to bolt.

Governor Hadley and Justice Hughes prominently mentioned for compromise candidates.

Two contested Taft delegates from ninth Alabama district seated by credentials committee.

The Illinois delegates will not follow Roosevelt in any bolt. They will remain in the Republican convention. This was admitted today by Governor Benson.

The Cummins boom is developing. Picture posters are out and the latest is a big placard with the insignia "Cummins means a united party now."

WOMEN SELLING 3000 CHICKENS IN MALDEN TO CUT MEAT PRICE

Nearly 3000 chickens were placed on sale in Malden today by the women who are undertaking a campaign against the high price of meat. This was the one day in the week set apart for the sale of this food, and was taken advantage of by hundreds of women in the city. At one time the crowds assumed such dimensions at the meat market that the police had to be called to restore order.

A committee of the women are planning a mass meeting for Faneuil hall Saturday evening when they hope to get the cooperation of every part of Greater Boston in the movement.

Efforts to extend the boycott to Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Revere and Everett are to be made according to latest plans of the committee in charge of the work made at a mass meeting held at 392 Bryant street, Malden last night.

The Independent Workman's Circle of America, under the auspices of which the boycott was started, elected these officers last night: President, Mrs. Annie Finkelstein; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Offin; financial secretary, Mrs. P. E. Klayman; recording secretary, Mrs. Jennie Rubin; treasurer, Mrs. Flora Elson.

CONVENTION CALLED AND ADJOURNS AFTER FOUR-MINUTE SESSION

CHICAGO—While the committee on credentials thrashed out in detail the contested seats which have resulted in blocking of the wheels of the Republican convention, the convention held a four-minute perfunctory session today. The only business transacted was the prayer of the chaplain. Immediately after this a motion for a recess until 4 o'clock was carried unanimously.

Until the credentials committee reports the roll of the convention no business can be transacted. It was generally expected that a report cannot be had before night at earliest.

The contests before the committee, it was announced to Senator Root, temporary chairman of the convention, by Chairman Devine of the committee, would likely be confined to the ninth Alabama district, Texas as a whole, Washington, Arizona and first district of California.

Senator Root called the convention to order at 12:02. Former Congressman Watson was recognized by the chair and moved a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon. The motion was carried unanimously with a yell.

The people in the galleries looked on in amazement. They could not understand the suddenness of the move and a number held their seats until told by the police that there would be no business transacted.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

CHICAGO—There are only three bona-fide vice-presidential booms in Chicago today based on the assumption that President Taft is to be renominated by the Republican national convention now in session. They are those of James S. Sherman of Utica, N. Y., the incumbent who has the backing of the New York delegation headed by William Barnes, Jr., John Wamaker, the Philadelphia merchant who rushed from Europe to get here to second the nomination of Mr. Taft, and Governor Mead of Vermont.

PURPOSE STATED AS COMPROMISE BOOM STARTS WITH RUSH

Missouri Governor Not Present When Former President Tells Followers Time Has Arrived for Independent Fight on Progressive Lines

MENTION HADLEY AND HUGHES

Leaders of Each Side Approached in Effort to Secure Agreement That Candidates Will Retire in Interest of Third Candidate.

CHICAGO—Colonel Roosevelt today decided to take the bit in his teeth and repudiate the present Republican convention without further delay.

In a carefully prepared statement which he read to his personal advisers and announced would be printed and handed to all delegates today, the Colonel announced his willingness to lead an independent fight for the principles of the progressive movement, and called upon such of his friends as placed those above party loyalty to join him in the fight.

He promised to make the fight to the finish regardless of consequences and regardless of the number of his followers. He thanked his friends in the organization and the party who have fought with him up to the present and released them from any obligation other than their own desire to join him in the fight for principle.

Prior to the issuance of this formal statement to his delegates, Roosevelt issued a statement to the newspaper men who besieged his door for an hour following a wild series of reports. The colonel said:

"The time has come when I feel that I must make certain statements—not merely to honestly elected members of the Republican convention, but to the rank and file of the Republican party and to the honest people of the entire nation.

"I went into this fight for certain principles. At this moment I can only serve these principles by continuing to bear the personal responsibility which their advocacy has brought me.

To the following people, assembled in his apartment, Colonel Roosevelt announced his purpose to lead an independent fight with a new party for progressive principles:

Governor Hiram Johnson, California; George L. Record, New Jersey; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; Judge Ben Lindsey, Colorado; William Allen White, Kansas; Editor Van Valkenburgh of the Philadelphia North American; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; Amos Pinchot, New York; Senator Clapp, Minnesota; Governor Stubbs, Kansas; Governor Aldrich, Nebraska; former Senator Beveridge, Indiana; Senator Bristow, Kansas; Gov. John P. Bass, New Hampshire; Gilson Gardner, Washington; William Flinn, Pennsylvania; Senator Miles Poindexter, Washington; George W. Perkins, New York; Medill McCormick, Illinois; Henry Allen, Kansas; Fred B. Kellogg, Minnesota; Frank A. Munsey, New York; Stanley Washburn, Minnesota; Theodore Robinson, New York; Douglass Robinson, New York; Alexander H. Revell, Illinois; Lucius N. Littauer, New York; Andrew Posen, Minnesota; Judge Duell, New York.

News reached Roosevelt's friends early today that the opposition was planning to abandon President Taft as a presidential nominee and to head off the Roosevelt movement by the nomination of Governor Hadley, who has been floor leader of the Roosevelt forces. It was decided that radical steps must be taken to check this move. It was reported that Governor Hadley had been in conference last night with former vice-President Fairbanks and other Taft leaders and the report was believed by the leaders.

A messenger was sent to Governor Hadley and asked the Governor whether he would accept the nomination at the hands of a convention which had not "purged" its roll. The Governor declined to answer and the Roosevelt forces decided to take quick and radical action. Governor Hadley later appeared at the colonel's rooms joining the conference and defending his position.

He argued in favor of a delay until the convention should receive a report from the credentials committee and a roll call be taken in the convention on this report.

Governor Johnson and Francis J. Heney of California protested against any delay. They held that the country understood perfectly the moral issue, and insisted that it would be unparliamentary tactics. It was practically decided among Colonel Roosevelt's friends that they would not wait for the Hadley program. The decision to bolt the convention was the result.

Governor Hadley stated to a conference of leaders called today in the colonel's rooms that he had been misrepresented in the press reports. The Missouri executive was asked what would be his course of action if the convention refused to unseat the so-called fraudulent delegates. He replied:

"I will rise in my place and announce to the convention that I will have no part in the convention which does business with a roll tainted with this kind of fraud."

The fact that an important announcement of some sort was expected from the Roosevelt rooms and Post's brief statement only served to increase the crowd that gathered around the conference room.

The corridor was packed with an anxious crowd, clamoring to confirm Post's statement and the reasons leading up to the colonel's determination. Then Oscar K. Davis, chief of the Roosevelt publicity bureau, came out flatly to deny Post's deduction on Roosevelt but he vouchsafed no explanation.

Neither would William Flinn, Roosevelt's floor leader, when he came out a moment later. The Pennsylvania refused flatly to talk. More people gathered around the room.

Two score newspaper men fought for (Continued on page five, column three)

GRADUATES who are desirous of a very good opportunity to offer their services to employers may run a "Situation Wanted" advertisement in the want pages of the Monitor free of charge

See Page Two

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. C. R. Abraham, twenty-seventh infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham school, Asheville, N. C., and will proceed to Asheville.

Maj. E. L. Butts, twenty-fifth infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. S. T. Ansell, third infantry, now on temporary duty in this city, is relieved from duty as assistant in the office of the judge advocate, eastern division.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant-Commander D. F. Sellers, detached the Michigan, home, wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander H. H. Royall, detached the Wheeling, to the Michigan as first lieutenant.

Lieut. F. L. Reichmuth, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Jr., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb, detached the South Dakota to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Bonvillian, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign S. L. Henderson, home, wait orders.

Ensign R. R. M. Emmett, detached the Virginia, to fitting out the Henley and on board when commissioned.

Ensign C. L. Lothrop, to the Wheeling.

Ensign C. J. Moore, detached the Petrel to Asiatic station.

Ensign R. S. Fay, detached the Wheeling to the Virginia.

Medical Director J. M. Edgar, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 1, 1912, upon own application, after 30 years' service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Pugh, detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Phelps, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Giltner, detached the Iris; home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Micajah Bohland, detached navy recruiting station, Dallas, Tex.; to the Iris.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Smith, to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon D. G. Allen, detached the Buffalo, home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Riker, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. B. Sinclair, to the Dixie.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Westlake, detached paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to pay officer, yard craft, auxiliaries, naval prison, etc., Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Baldwin, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerks L. R. Corbin and William Craig, appointments revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Chauncey at Shanghai, Standish at Annapolis, Louisiana at southern drill grounds. Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter at navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah at Provincetown; Buffalo at Mare Island light; Cincinnati at Manila.

Sailed: Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina, from Hampton roads for southern drill grounds; Blakeley, Du Pont and Porter, from Newport to navy yard, New York; Delaware, North Dakota and Utah, from Boston for Provincetown; Buffalo from Mare Island light; Georgia and New Jersey, from Key West to sea for exercises.

Navy Notes

The Kearsarge was placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on June 17.

Five hundred and sixty-three candidates for midshipmen, including principals and alternates, are now being examined in the principal cities of the

United States. One hundred and seventy-six of these candidates reported for examination at Washington. Ninety-one midshipmen have been sworn in as a result of the April examinations. The physical examinations have not been completed. It is probable that the entering class this year will range from 250 to 280 members.

Q. F. Robert, of Oklahoma, was admitted as a midshipman at Annapolis today. Two armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet, the California and the South Dakota, accompanied by the supply ship Glacier, will visit Woosung and Tsingtau, China, and Yokohama, Japan, before returning to the United States from Philippine waters. These vessels will leave the Philippines July 24. They will arrive at San Francisco Aug. 12.

The armored cruiser Maryland will leave Tacoma, Wash., July 10 for a cruise of several months in Alaskan waters.

SR. LIMANTOUR ANSWERS CHARGES

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Lic. Jose I. Limantour's cable protest against the charges of misuse of public funds, brought against him at a recent secret session of the Chamber, continues to occupy public opinion. In his cable dated Paris, the former minister of finance declares that the charges are trumped up for the purpose of making a scandal and because being in a foreign land he is unable to defend himself personally.

In regard to these charges, the present minister of finance and public credit makes a number of statements tending to show that Congress has always been kept fully posted on all financial transactions, that the latter have always been within the law and that there are no tail ends of any kind. These declarations are made by the ministry of finance for the sake of the good name of the republic.

EXPERIENCE AN AID IN RHINE FLIGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Herr Hirth is the winner of the Rhine reliability test flights. He was the only aviator who accomplished all the stages of the flight without a break. The fact that both he and his lookout man Scholler took part in the Rhine flight last year proved a great advantage over the other competitors. Herr Hirth's machine, a fast Rumpler, as well as his 95 horsepower six-cylinder Mercedes motor, proved most satisfactory. The next names on the winning list were those of Count Wolfsehl, Lieutenant Barends and Lieutenant Mahneke.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Barnum & Bailey circus will pass through East Somerville tonight en route from the Boston & Maine to the Boston & Albany in four special trains for Holyoke, Mass., via Springfield.

The private Pullman car National, occupied by Theodore N. Vail, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and party, arrived at South station over the New Haven road's Shore line at 6:50 o'clock this morning.

For the accommodation of St. Paul students en route from Concord, N. H., to New York city today the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads provided special parlor car service.

The private Pullman car Grassmere, occupied by Edward Thomas and party will pass through Boston tonight en route from Chestnut Hill, Pa., to New York harbor via steamer Maryland route.

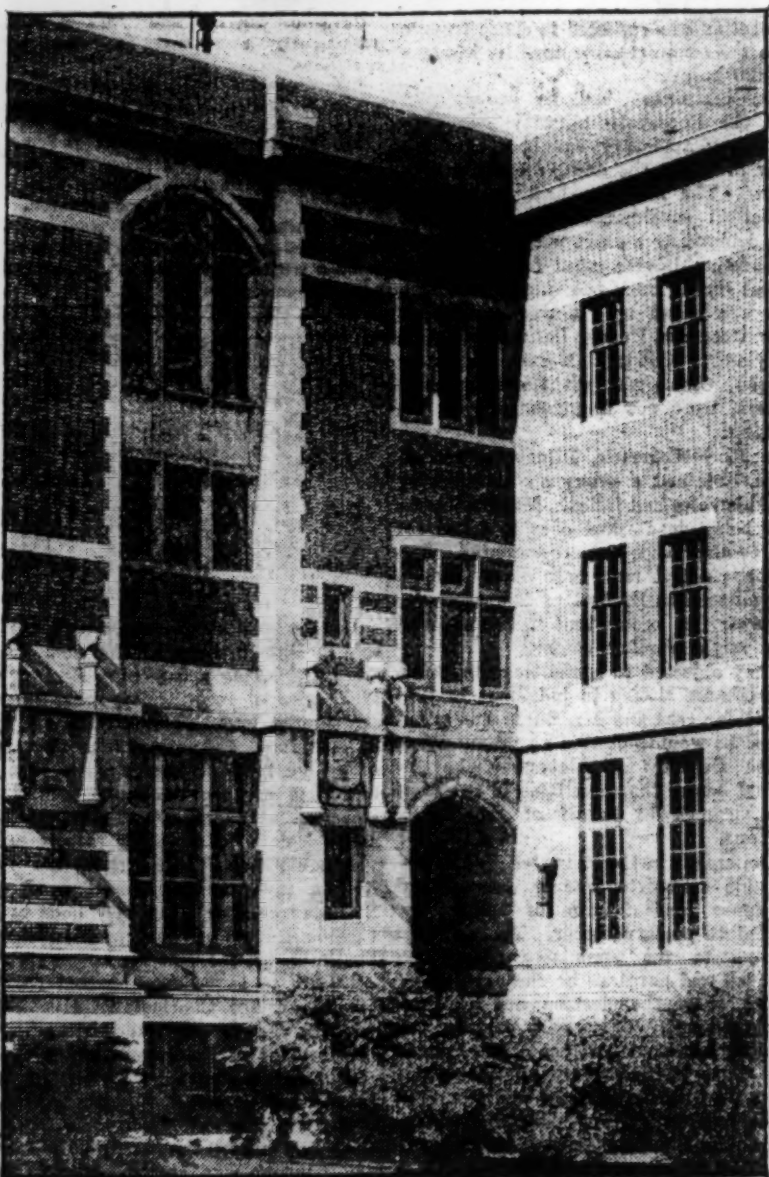
The Boston & Maine road started today through parlor car service between Boston, Springfield, Mass., and Bretton Woods on trains leaving and arriving at the North station at 12:30 and 4:40 p. m.

To accommodate 250 western passengers who arrived on the Cunard steamship Laconia, the Boston & Albany road furnished a special train at East Boston docks at noon today.

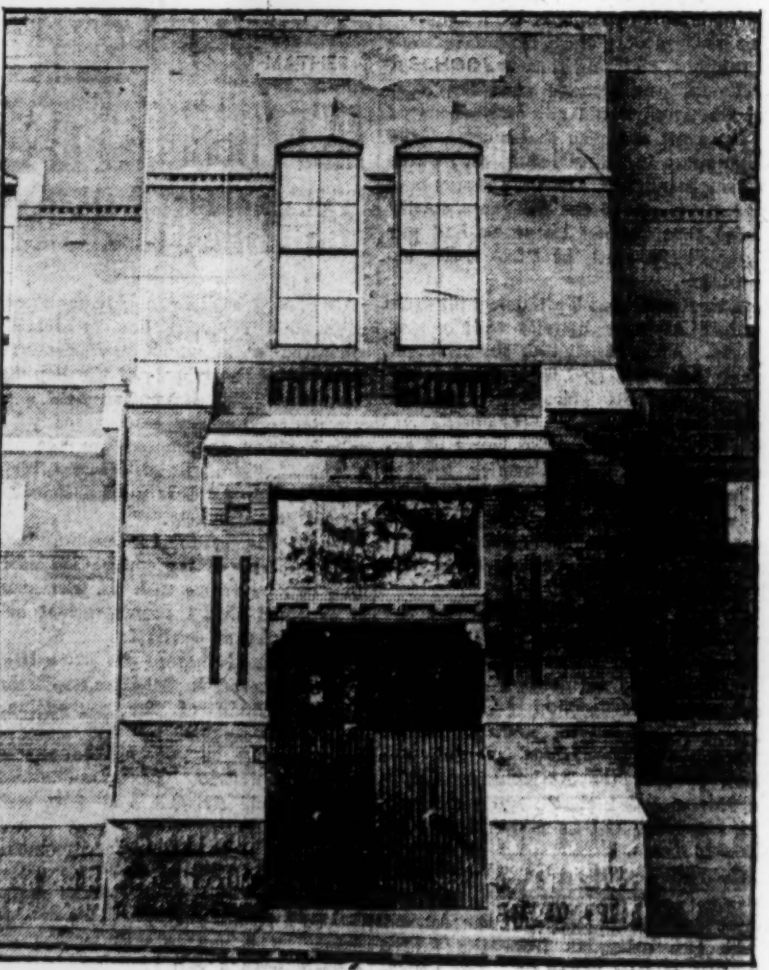
The signal department of the Boston & Maine road is erecting special station protection signals of the banner type of green and yellow at Winter Hill, Somerville Junction, Walnut Hill and North Woburn, for the purpose of holding trains out of stations in either direction while a station stop is being made; it is intended to have work completed and the system in service at 11 a. m. June 27.

Three special New Haven railroad

DOORWAYS TO TWO MATHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DORCHESTER



Entrance to Mather grammar shown above indicates adaptation of English Gothic style, while that of old Mather below is less distinctive, in design



Coats of arms of the English schools with such names as Eaton and Rugby on the ribbons adorn the walls of the newer structure of the Mather school at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, and the same feature is repeated in the archways ornamenting the principal entrances to the building. There is no particular type of architecture definitely portrayed but an adaptation of the English perpendicular Gothic style is at-

tempted after the manner of modern English work of similar nature designed for educational progress.

Neither is any definite style pretended in the entrance to the old Mather school. The doorway, lintel and glazed transom above with the cornice are flanked by buttresses.

The central motif of the new building emphasizes the character of the rooms within, the assembly hall occupying the two top floors. The fenestration is of a pointed type of arch similar to the entrances and each opening is filled with flowing tracery adopted from the traditional style of architecture. Each subdivision of the large windows is filled with leaded glass containing heraldic designs of American schools and colleges.

The first story is constructed of alternate courses of brick and limestone while the principal portion of the superstructure is of brick with limestone quoins at the window openings. This surface is relieved of monotony by occasional belt courses of limestone.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

MANCHESTER UNION—It is stated that for six years the American flag has been seen in Australian ports only when it has been carried by a warship. This will be changed, however, in July, on the arrival of the rebuilt steamer Sonoma of the Oceanic line, which will clear from San Francisco on the second of the month to begin the new mail service between that city and Australia. The Ventura of the same line, which has also been reconstructed, will sail 28 days later. The United States government has given the company a 10 years contract, the route to be by way of Honolulu and Pago Pago. The subsidy is to be \$2 a mile, which amounts to about \$16,000 a trip. The steamers are good for 15 knots and the time from San Francisco to Sydney will be about 20 days. The contract requires that these steamers shall serve as auxiliary naval cruisers when occasion shall arise, and the equipment has cost about \$750,000.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—There has been nothing slow about the development of the American automobile export trade. In fact, this development is one of the chief marvels of an industry which is marvelous in so many ways. It is confidently predicted that the total of automobiles exported from this country for the 12 months ending July 1, 1912, will reach fully 20,000, and the total value of all automobile exports, including both cars and accessories, will amount to at least \$27,000,000. Such figures would seem less amazing were it not so well known that American automobile manufacturers have had so much to do to supply the domestic trade that they have had little time to inaugurate and carry on a systematic campaign in the foreign markets. The fact that today the United States is exporting more automobiles than any other country except France and is rapidly gaining on the latter is the best testimony that can be offered in favor of the efficiency and reliability of American cars. The latter are bought extensively in the foreign markets, not so much because of the enterprise and persistency of foreign agents, as because automobile buyers all over the world have had so many illustrations furnished them of the superiority of the American-made machine.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—"The fields are crying aloud for trained men, while thousands of young men are graduating from our law schools and there are jobs awaiting only a small percentage of them," says Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, and he advises educators to consider the problem of diverting some of the would-be lawyers to the agricultural schools. Truly there is a demand for educated scientifically expert farmers in the United States, and the sons of farmers, who might naturally be expected to take advantage of the instruction offered by state universities, seem slow to realize the possibilities in this line. Many of them wish to escape from the farm. They dislike drudgery, loneliness and the prospect of only moderate gains. In the law and other professions, they see, there are some brilliant prizes and overlook the fact that there are many, very many blanks. Young men of the cities who look forward thoughtfully may well consider farming as a life vocation while this condition continues.

NEW YORK HERALD—That the announcement of an English chemist of a process whereby pure rubber may be obtained in the laboratory direct from starch is of more interest to scientists than to the financial world is indicated in a special cable dispatch from London. Sir William Ramsay, who was associated in the experiments, says the discovery of the method of breaking up starch into acetone and butyl alcohol is of the first importance on account of the enormous cost of those two products at present. Regarding the commercial value of the discovery he admits, however, that it will be a long time yet before the "synthetic rubber" can oust the natural product from the world. In this he but echoes the opinion of the London financial world, which, according to the Morning Post, "maintains an attitude of respectful attention, with an inclination toward scepticism."

GIFTS TO NATIONAL GALLERY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The following pictures, which have been on loan to the National gallery since June, 1911, have now been presented by J. C. J. Drucker: "Woudrichem," by Th. de Back; "Montmartre," by M. Maris; "Ducks," by M. Maris. Mr. Drucker has now presented 10 pictures of the modern Dutch and French schools to the gallery.

MALECKA PETITION TO CZAR SET FORTH HER INNOCENCE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The petition to the Czar, which, as already reported, was followed by a pardon, was drawn up by Miss Malecka on the advice of her counsel, M. Papieski, and with the approval of the British foreign office, and forwarded to St. Petersburg. A copy of it has now been made public in the press.

The petition, which is in English and written from the women's prison, Warsaw, is addressed to "His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas the Second, Czar of all the Russias." After describing herself as a British subject and craving pardon for addressing the Czar "in my mother tongue," giving as a reason for so doing her complete ignorance of Russian, Miss Malecka with simple directness outlines her story and the circumstances that led up to her present position.

Born in England, the daughter of a Polish emigrant, who became naturalized in England, and of an English mother, Miss Malecka goes on to tell how in her early youth she experienced a "great love for music," and devoted herself to its study with ardor. Of all the composers the one for whom she had the greatest admiration was Chopin, she continues, and the idea of writing a monograph on that great composer had occupied her for several years. It was in order to collect material for this purpose that she came to Poland, the native land of Chopin and also of her father.

Friend Was Music Lover

In London she had amongst her friends a certain Stephen "whom I met in the house of an artistic friend in London, and who was a great lover of music." Of him she knew little, save that he was an emigrant from Warsaw who could not return to his native land for political reasons. After her departure from England, she conducted a correspondence with him "of a friendly nature" and when she was in Warsaw Stephen visited her on different occasions.

He was always quite frank, he never hid from her that he "must conceal himself from the authorities," because he was awaiting the amnesty granted to persons who were compromised on account of their political connections. For this reason she consented, when he asked her to do him "a friendly service," namely to keep all the letters which might be sent to him to her address in double envelopes. She did this without knowing the contents of the letters, and although Stephen, whom she subsequently learned, was actually called Filipowicz, visited her occasionally when in Warsaw yet "never at any time did I receive any special friends of Mr. Filipowicz in my home, as was stated at my trial by Colonel Szych."

Proceeding to the statement of the notorious Sukienik, who categorically stated before the court that in July, 1910, he saw Miss Malecka at a meeting of conspirators at the house of a certain Delnel in Cracow, Miss Malecka says: "I have never at any time met either Sukienik or Delnel, moreover I could not be in Cracow at the time stated by Sukienik, for from June 24 to Aug. 24, 1910, I resided on the estate of Baron Heinzl, near Lodz, where I was engaged as a teacher of English."

Silence Is Explained

Miss Malecka then proceeds to deal with the point made so much of at the trial that the fact of her refusal to disclose the names of those who visited her at Warsaw showed clearly that she knew what role was played by Filipowicz in the "unlawful Polish Socialist party." To which she replies, that she did not consider it to be expedient to mention the names of these persons, in spite of the fact that Colonel Szych informed her that she would be set at liberty if she furnished satisfactory evidence, simply because she feared that they might also undergo, like herself, "the unpleasant experience" of being arrested by the gendarmes.

Miss Malecka dismissed the allegation that she was familiar with the program of the illegal Polish Socialist party, and had confessed to such knowledge in the simple statement that she became aware for the first time of its existence when it was laid before her by Colonel Szych. In reply to the charge that she had openly stated her sympathy with the idea of the freedom of Poland, she mentions that these statements were of a

general theoretical character "far removed from any activity on behalf of them or even a belief in the possibility of their realization."

"Not suspecting any danger to lie in the question put by Colonel Szych," Miss Malecka continues, "I replied with perfect sincerity, saying that I sympathized with the idea of Socialism, with the general principles of which I became acquainted in London, because it approached the idea of Christ, giving equality to all people, and because it has as one of its views the betterment of the lot of the poor and working classes."

Miss Malecka concludes her petition with the statement, with which few will be found to disagree: "The whole of my fault," she writes, "consisted in fulfilling a small service to a friend in receiving letters for him, the contents of which I did not know, and in knowing that this friend was in hiding from the local authorities."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA LEARN ART OF WORKING

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—A recent issue of the Indian Nation has an interesting comparison of the different conditions of Indian students in England and America. Young Indians who go to England are, it points out, generally well-to-do, but those who go to America belong, as a rule, to the middle class and are comparatively poor.

These latter consequently depend more upon their energy than upon their purse. They engage in technical studies and in the study of science and industry, and generally work for their living. This practice is not possible in England, where no university freshman is able to earn his own living while he is a student.

The class of Indian students who go to the English universities receive plenty of money from their families and have, consequently, a very easy time. In America, on the other hand, most of the Indian students have to support themselves, and the work they engage in helps to beget in them self-confidence and self-reliance. The life of Indian students in England is simply an academic career, whilst life in America is strenuous and gives an insight into the reality, and aim of a useful life.

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NEW YORK

CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER'S—"Butterfly on the Strings."
GAIETY—"Oscar 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LYRIC—"Patience."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The End of the Bridge."
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Oscar 666."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
STUDEBAKER—"Pleasant Land."

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

WHAT the Haitian consul in Santiago de Cuba has to say in answer to the charge that the colored rebels are receiving the active support of Haitian elements in Cuba, as well as in the neighboring isle, is a very feeble protest indeed against the rising clamor that is heard from across the strait of Florida, denouncing the West Indian color conspiracy. It may be all born of tropical imagination, but it was that same imagination which framed up the program of the so-called Black League of the Antilles, recalled these days by the Cuban press, along with the Haitian dictator Salomon, who is credited with the attempt to make the blacks of the West Indies the dominant race. Apparently there was a time even before Salomon's days when the government of the United States had grave misgivings on this subject, for in 1854 the Ostend manifesto, signed by Buchanan, Soule and Mason, brought out the statement in regard to the question of buying or otherwise acquiring Cuba that the American people would be untrue to their traditions and betray the interests of their posterity if they allowed Cuba to be Africanized and become another Haiti with all its horrors to the white race, and the flames to reach their own shores, jeopardizing the very edifice of the Union.

It is no secret that the clandestine immigration from Jamaica and Haiti has been going on for a long time, the total number of these alien negroes being estimated at 10,000, a great many of whom naturally gravitate toward the colored rising led by a Jamaican, Estenoz, and a man of Haitian patronymic, Ivonnet. Four years ago the presence of this alien element was already regarded with universal disfavor, though purely on economic grounds, but nothing was done in the matter. Many rumors, some senseless, others plausible, are going around in Oriente province and while they may not throw much light on what is actually going on, they show what the Cuban people are disposed to believe. Whether or not there is any plausibility in the report of an expedition of Haitian negroes having landed on the coast of Santiago and joined the colored rising, there is no question that such an invasion is persistently rumored and generally believed, because it accounts for the sudden and inexplicable increase reported in the rebel bands in the last few days.

In all these reports, including the one that the rebels have their headquarters in Haiti, two facts must not be overlooked, first, that Cuba in her wars of independence found just such a base of operations in neighboring countries not only convenient but indispensable, and second that one of the most striking characteristics of the negroes the world over is their utter lack of the sense of racial solidarity.

LEGAL FIGHT IS ON FOR IMMENSE BANANA TRADE OF COSTA RICA

Atlantic Fruit Co. Brings Suit for \$3,500,000 Gold Against Lindo Brothers, Now Lined up with United

CRISIS IMPENDING

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—What is considered far and above the most important development hereabouts in late years, the rupture between the Atlantic Fruit Company and Lindo Brothers, is being discussed with steadily increasing concern.

While it is not possible to gauge the far reaching consequences of the sudden breakup of what promised to become the most powerful combine in Central America next to the United Fruit Company, the impression is growing everywhere that the Atlantic Fruit Company can no longer hope to gain a foothold in Costa Rica. The disappointment can only be realized when it is known that the prospect of a rival to the United Fruit Company coming in was in a fair way of creating something like an economic revolution, as it forced up real estate values to fabulous figures and encouraged wild transactions and speculation to an extent unheard of in this country.

Aside from individual interests, owing to the magnitude of capital invested, considerations of national policy are involved in this sudden change which has thrown all the influence and financial power of Lindo Brothers, who control an enormous proportion of the banana trade, on the side of the United Fruit Company, since, according to the latest reports, the latter has consented to let the Lindo Fruit Company, organized in Canada, have the Canadian and European trade, leaving the American trade entirely to the United Fruit Company.

While the news of the rupture and subsequent suit brought by the Atlantic Fruit Company against Lindo Brothers for alleged breach of contract, was not altogether unheralded, there have been rumors for some time as to the failure of the negotiations between the two concerns, yet the definite announcement was felt as that of a sudden calamity, since nobody had been willing to take the early rumors seriously.

When Cecil Lindo suddenly arrived in Port Limon on a fast United Fruit steamer and proceeded post-haste to this capital, arriving here in company

of Don Augusto Lindo, from New York, and the auditor general of the United Fruit Company, and the manager for Costa Rica of the United Fruit Company from Port Limon, alarm spread everywhere, and it became known the next morning that suit had been brought against Lindo Brothers for \$3,500,000 gold, by an employee of John M. Keith, described as business representative of the Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Company in Costa Rica.

John M. Keith, by the way, the agent of the Hamburg American line in Costa Rica, who have lately become the backers of the Atlantic Fruit Company, is the nephew of Minor C. Keith, vice-president and head of the rival concern, the United Fruit Company, also founder of the banana business in Costa Rica and elsewhere in Central America. The Atlantic Fruit Company had called John M. Keith to secure the best legal talent in Costa Rica and Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez of political, no less than forensic fame, was engaged as counsel for the claimant.

From the suit brought by the Atlantic Fruit Company and from the long statement published by Cecil V. Lindo in the local press, it appears to be a case of complicated negotiations on the basis of an option given by Lindo Brothers to the Atlantic Fruit Company and held valid by the latter and as expired by the former.

The papers filed by the claimant's attorney contain a detailed review of the clauses of the alleged option and the declaration that in accordance with its terms the Atlantic Fruit Company is ready to deposit the amount specified therein and pay in cash the sum owing the United Fruit Company as soon as ascertained, and whatever is due for new banana culture.

According to Mr. Lindo's version as given in his long statement to the Costa Rican press, the original option had been called off long ago, apparently, owing to the inability of both sides to reach an agreement on the purchase of certain additional banana land valued at \$1,000,000 acquired by Lindo Brothers in the meantime, and for which he had to find the necessary credit with the United Fruit Company when the Atlantic Fruit Company could not see their way to close. Cecil Lindo gives his personal negotiations with Mr. Di Giorgio, the head of the Atlantic Fruit Company in New York in great detail, as also his trips to New York, London and Toronto, which resulted in the genesis of the Lindo Fruit Company and its connection with the United Fruit Company.

It is remarked that the fee to which Don Cleto Gonzalez, the claimant's counsel, is entitled by law breaks the record for Costa Rica, as it amounts to \$180,000 Costa Rican currency.

OIL SOUGHT ON ISLE FAR SOUTH

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—On board the steamer Nikotris an expedition sailed recently for Punta Arenas, with the purpose of investigating the oil fields of Cambridge island, situated in the territory of Magallanes, in the extreme south of South America.

The expedition is headed by Mers Otto Schmidt and Carlos Aldunate Bascunan, the former a government engineer who makes the investigation in behalf of the geographical bureau, and the latter the representative of the Cambridge Exploitation Company, owners of the oil fields.

QUEZALTENANGO, MOUNTAIN METROPOLIS OF GUATEMALA, IS REMARKABLE IN MANY WAYS

Enterprise, Growth, Location and Fertile Surrounding Farms Bring Prosperity—Railroads Promise Much

HISTORY IS NOTABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

QUEZALTENANGO, Guatemala—Hidden away among high mountains here in the western part of Guatemala, 7650 feet in the air, and at present accessible only by a cart road, is a city of 30,000 energetic and hustling people, their homes picturesquely located on a broad plain and surrounded by the lofty and far-reaching Cordilleras, those rugged ranges of pine clad mountains which traverse Guatemala in common with all the other Central American republics.

This city of Quezaltenango, the second in size and importance in this republic, in spite of its present isolated position off the beaten paths, has an extraordinary commercial importance, and an unusual artistic and modern equipment in public buildings and the other manifold necessities of an up-to-date city. In fact it has few equals in Central America, for, Guatemala, always to the front, has clothed Quezaltenango with a rare simplicity of an unusual past, and the splendid power of noble effort for modern progress to an unusual degree, and the future development, based on practical advancement in trade and agriculture offers unlimited possibilities for a large body of people; particularly for Americans interested in the coming business revival and awakening in Guatemala, and the passing to a closer relationship with Central American neighbors.

Rich in history and fortified by rare old Indian tradition, this inland city high up on the plain, has never lost its individuality or prestige from the time of its founding. First called Xelaju by the Quiches, it has passed through earthquake and volcanic disturbance, and for a time, in 1526, the administrative body was removed to the nearby town to the southwest; but from the coming of the conqueror, Don Pedro de Alvarado, and his Mexican Indians, Quezaltenango has stanchly, stolidly, and deliberately held its position on the plain of Olintepes, immovable and fixed in purpose.

Such an unusual evolution it has had from the Indian capital of Prince Tecum-Uman, the royal prince who was slain by Alvarado on the city walls while fighting for his people, to the modern city of today, a beautifully laid out center of business and homes, provided with the best in modern city life. True in 1902 a serious earthquake and eruption of the long inactive volcano Santa Maria, caused a decree to be issued by the government changing the city to the plain of Democracia, slightly to the north, where new streets were laid out and buildings commenced, but the citizens who had lost in the catastrophe preferred to rebuild on the old home sites, and with pride and energy a far more lavish investment was made in city and home.

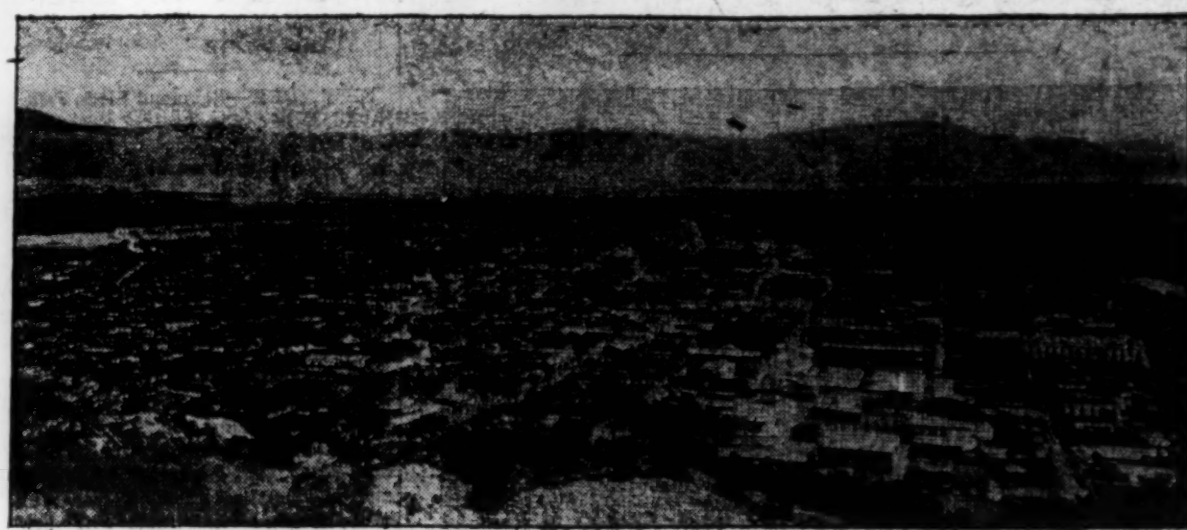
Today every sign of the year 1902, and the stagnation of business which followed has been obliterated. One now finds the government and private business housed in such structures as the Palacio Municipal, one of the finest city halls in the republic; the Arcade Enrique, the Banco de Occidente, and other remarkable modern structures.

Electricity, brought from a distant mountain stream, lights the city, and a telephone and telegraph system offering service at half the rates charged in the United States, renders communication possible with all the important parts of the republic, and by cable to any part of the world.

While coffee is to Quezaltenango what cotton is to New Orleans, and the city acts as a clearing house for the interests of a wide community of Germans, Americans, Italians, Spanish and Guatemalan planters, the fertility of the soil, enriched by volcanic deposits of ash and lava, offers inducements beyond the ordinary to farmers interested in wheat, corn, beans, and, in a smaller measure, sugar. An acre of sugar cane yields with care about 4000 pounds of refined sugar. In these high table lands the cane is cut about once in 18 months, while on the coast it requires two cuttings in this time.

One hundred head of cattle can be maintained on a "caballeria" of upland pasture and the fruits of the temperate zone such as peaches, grapes, apples, berries of all kinds, have been grown for home consumption for many years. No fruit specialist has ever developed the possibilities in this line, but results already show that there is a big field in this branch alone, particularly in view of the fact that shortly all fruit and produce can get prompt shipment to Mexico and the United States via the Pan-American railway.

The growing of cotton on the coast and its weaving into cloth is an ancient industry in the neighborhood of Quezaltenango. There are records of its early shipment to the West India islands, whence it was brought first to the United States. The cotton plant is indigenous to the soil, and primitive weaving was established four centuries



Panorama of city of Quezaltenango, metropolis of western Guatemala and center of large agricultural interests, from summit of highway



Enrique arcade, modern business block, showing up-to-date architecture of Guatemalan provincial center

before the Spanish conquest, when Hun-Apu, eighth king of the Quiches, introduced the material for clothing.

Today in Cantel, seven miles from Quezaltenango, there is a thoroughly modern cotton mill occupying substantial buildings and equipped with the very latest machinery. Twelve thousand pounds of cotton is worked up weekly and the plant gives employment to 500 native operatives amid wholesome surroundings, and developing a constantly increasing business. A portion of the cotton used in the mill of the Cantel Company is grown in Guatemala.

The present supply is entirely inadequate to the demands of the mill, and importation of the raw material is made from the United States, Mexico and Peru. Cotton men have overlooked the Guatemala field until recently, when a company formed by New York experts began, at Olisipo, Guatemala, the experiments with Sea Island cotton. The seed for a new planting on a large scale is now en route to San Jose from Australia, and the results of the planting are awaited by cotton interests the world over.

In addition to the Pan-American route to Quezaltenango, Guatemala travel is possible by steamer to any of the Pacific seaports called San Jose de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocosingo, Steamer of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail companies offer regular sailings from San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Mexico or Panama; on the Atlantic side by steamers of the United Fruit Company from New Orleans, or Colon, Santa Marta and West Indian ports.

The traveler or settler coming to Guatemala on his own initiative for residence in Quezaltenango, or any of the other districts of the republic, such as Alta Verapaz, Peten, Quiche, Huehuetenango, is subject to the laws relating to foreigners generally, and whether transients or residents. To stimulate the movements of immigrants, not under contract, to these agricultural regions, the Guatemala government allows very favorable terms, such people being allowed to receive transportation from the port at which they take steamer, all clothing, furniture, tools, seeds, animals, etc., being brought free of duty and of consular fee. They are also given grants of unclaimed land not to exceed three acres, with the provision that one-third shall be under cultivation in four years. All companies or private parties desiring to make contracts for immigrants are referred to the ministro de fomento, Guatemala city. Four years are usually allowed on such contracts.

ARGENTINA TO HELP FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)

CATAMARCA, A. R.—The government of this province and that of Salta have been approached by the directors of agricultural instruction in Buenos Aires for the purpose of obtaining strips of land suitable for conducting agricultural experiments, which will form the basis for public lectures to be held by the experimenting engineers for the benefit of the local farmers.

According to advices received from Buenos Aires, the directors of agricultural instruction have divided the country into a number of zones, which are to serve for experiments on the product predominant in each. To each of these zones is to be sent an agricultural engineer, who will be stationed there permanently and make it his business to study and answer all the questions put to him by the farmers of his zone in regard to its products and the best way of developing them.

These resident engineers will be the very best available and they will be assisted by honorary inspectors selected from among the farmers of the neighborhood. All reports from the field to headquarters will be carefully analyzed and tabulated with a view to constantly improving and enlarging the scheme.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE, C. R.—In the interest of coastal navigation, the deputy of Puntarenas, Don F. de P. Amador, has introduced a bill in the Chamber covering certain facilities to the gasoline launches, such as exemption from duty on gasoline and petroleum. The deputy claims that the establishment of gasoline and petrol launch service in the gulf of Nicoya has practically doubled local traffic in the last year, while the traffic between the peninsula of Guanacaste and Puntarenas and the interior points of Costa Rica is rapidly developing through the new gasoline transportation.

The deputies for Guanacaste have petitioned the government to supply the town of Santa Cruz and village of Colorado with drinking water by means of windmills.

LA PLATA, A. R.—The coal situation appears almost normal once more, as there are now dozens of coal cargoes due to arrive at River Plate ports. The exorbitant prices which at one point reached the high water mark of \$20 gold, have fallen again to \$11 or \$12 and will be perfectly normal in a few days. As soon as the steamers now due in port and due to arrive shall have discharged their coal it is expected that freights for cereals will drop considerably.

COMODORO RIVADAVIA, A. R.—Nine oil wells are to be sunk in the near future in this section, according to a decision reached by the minister of agriculture and the director of mines. Larger reservoirs are also to be built, as the tanks used at present are too small, the production having increased beyond expectation. The transportation problem is receiving continued attention.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has approved one of three projects submitted for the construction of a bridge of the cantilever type across the Quequen river, to connect the towns of Quequen and Necoches, situated at the mouth of the river, on the Atlantic. The cost is estimated at \$170,400 Argentine currency. Its general structure is that of a drawbridge. The construction of the bridge is considered of the first importance, as Quequen is to be made into a port with a scheme for canalizing the river.

CONSUL DENIES HAITI OR HAITIANS TAKE PART IN CUBAN UPRISING

(Special to the Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—In consequence of the persistent rumors current here and in Oriente province that the colored rising is being actively supported by Haitian elements, the consul of Haiti in Santiago has issued the following statement:

"Up to the present not one Haitian has, to my knowledge, been found in the ranks of the rebels, and should there be two or three they would be exceptions and would surely belong to that considerable number who have for many years made this island their home and have married Cuban women and are rearing Cuban children. Haitians have at all times been obliged to emigrate in more or less large numbers, but nowhere have they earned the reputation of being undesirable or disturbing element, but they have, on the contrary, always been considered law-abiding wherever they made their new homes. Regarding the insinuation that Haiti is serving as the base of the present unjustifiable rising, I can only express my surprise that if such were the case the Cuban representatives there should have remained in ignorance of it."

Nevertheless, the rumors are by many considered to have some foundation, as the Mausers and modern repeating rifles used by the rebels can not logically be traced to any source but one or more of the West Indian islands, unless it be to the United States, as is still believed in some quarters. At any rate, the presence among the colored rebels of a goodly number of Haitians and Jamaicans is positively attested to by the newspaper correspondents.

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Hear Cry for a Compromise Candidate

SENATOR CRANE DOES NOT DENY REPORT OF A THIRD CANDIDATE

CHICAGO—Senator W. Murray Crane did not deny that the Taft leaders are considering bringing forward a third man as a compromise candidate for President when it was called to his attention today that a report to this effect had reached some members of the Massachusetts delegation.

Further than to say that it was too early to discuss the subject the junior senator from Massachusetts, who is playing an active part in the Taft councils, declined to make any statement.

A Massachusetts politician who is in close touch with Senator Crane duly admitted that the Taft leaders are discussing a third man. It appears from what little evidence can be gathered in the confusion of the convention that Senator Albert B. Cummins is the favored one of the candidates being discussed by Taft leaders. In the event he is chosen as compromise candidate an eastern man will be named as his running mate, it is said.

Senator Crane was tendered a reception in the headquarters of the Massachusetts delegation at 10:30 a. m. today. The state men, about 100 in number, formed in line and were presented to the junior senator by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee.

Music from the orchestra in the California headquarters adjoining helped to make the occasion additionally enjoyable.

Just before the senator departed three cheering cheers for "Massachusetts," led by George L. Barnes, were given, followed by another round for the junior senator.

When the convention took a recess at noon today to reconvene at 4 p. m., members of the Massachusetts delegation were divided on the question of bolting in case Colonel Roosevelt gave the word.

The credentials committee is expected by many politicians to concede to Mr. Roosevelt the two contested delegates from California, the contested Washington delegates and possibly a few from Texas. This view is not taken by Charles E. Hatfield, who said this noon that he believes the credentials committee will concede nothing.

Alfred Tewksbury of Winthrop, a Roosevelt man, said that he would not bolt under any conditions. Prof. A. B. Hart and George W. Coleman claim that the whole 18 Roosevelt men will follow Colonel Roosevelt in a bolt. Lynn M. Ranger is of the opinion that from the stand so far taken by the Roosevelt men they will not sit in a convention in which 72 contested delegates or any large proportion of them are allowed to vote on the nominating ballot.

Delegates Weeks and Glazier are ready to follow Roosevelt in a bolt, it is understood.

Roosevelt men in the Massachusetts delegation today are inclined to favor Governor Hadley of Missouri in case a compromise candidate is considered by the convention through failure of President Taft or Colonel Roosevelt to secure the nomination. This is said to be true also of many in the Taft delegation. Though Massachusetts men on arriving in the convention city were inclined toward Senator Albert B. Cummins, the conduct of Governor Hadley appears to have caused a decided change.

The members of neither side like to talk third candidates. It is plain that each wing as a whole feels confident today that its candidate will be nominated. Speaking of Governor Hadley, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, a Roosevelt delegate, said: "We feel very friendly toward the Governor of Missouri. He stands well in considering a possible third candidate."

Professor Hart said that he believed that the Taft men had weakened their cause by placing ineffective speakers on the platform at crucial moments. Wednesday's proceedings in the convention seemed to have widened the breach between the Taft and Roosevelt factions of the Massachusetts delegation and further delayed a settlement as to convention officers. Rough and tumble methods were resorted to at one time during the 50 minutes oration to Governor Hadley Wednesday, which threatened for a time to involve the whole delegation. Lynn M. Ranger, a Roosevelt district delegate, and Guy Ham, a Taft man, engaged in a struggle to secure one of the two standard which mark the Massachusetts section of seats. Mr. Ranger wished to carry it in a parade of the Roosevelt men which was then in process. During the struggle the pole of the standard was broken. The contestants were finally separated by a number of special police.

Several of the leaders of Taft supporters are understood to have met secretly after the session to consider ways and means for seating the eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large.

Many of the Bay state delegation are expressing their regret that it has not been able to organize, and that present indications are that Massachusetts will not be represented on the committees on credentials and resolutions, two important convention bodies.

Arthur D. Hill, one of the Roosevelt

COLONEL ROOSEVELT URGING FOLLOWERS TO CONTINUE THE CONTEST SAYS 'I AM THROUGH'

CHICAGO — "So far as I am concerned," declared Colonel Roosevelt to his delegates and advisers in an address this morning, "I am through. If you are voted down I hope you, the real and lawful majority of the convention, will organize as such and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty of your convictions." He continued:

I am speaking to you as a man to whom some of you have done the honor to state that you wish to nominate as President. When I went into the race I made my appeal to the people. Most of the delegates were chosen at direct primaries by the people.

I made my fight squarely. I said, and some of you heard me, that if the people decided against me, I would have nothing to say, but that if the people were for me and the politicians tried to cheat me out of the convention, I would have a great deal to say.

I went by the people and I won. Now the national committee and a portion of the convention which is made a majority only by the aid of delegates not elected, but chosen by the national committee are trying to cheat me out of the nomination. They can't do it. As far as I am concerned it makes no difference.

But it is not me they are cheating. It is the people, the rank and file of the Republican party.

I did not want to give you any advice as I preferred to let you decide what to do, but I am going to give you my advice.

Governor Deneen today introduced a very moderate resolution in dealing with the four fraudulent votes. It asked that the delegates from California, Washington, Texas and Arizona should not be permitted to vote and that the three states stolen bodily, Washington, Arizona and Texas, should not put their representatives on the credentials committee. That motion was voted down by substantially the same vote that elected Root over McGovern.

In each case the majority was a majority only because the votes of the fraudulently seated delegates were counted. Mr. Root received 70 or 80 stolen votes. Mr. Deneen's resolution was beaten today by fraudulent votes which in that resolution were named—by the votes of Texas, Arizona, Washington and the two fraudulent votes from California. If these votes had been changed the resolution would have been carried.

To add insult to injury, the committee on credentials organized by choosing as chairman Mr. Devine, the national committeeman, who had taken part in the very theft on which he had passed as a member of the national committee.

As far as I am concerned, I am through. I hope that tomorrow when you go back to the convention hall you will at once introduce a resolution that not one of those fraudulently seated delegates shall vote on any question in the credentials committee or in the convention.

Don't lie down again if they beat you by fraudulent votes. There is no use in

leaders, though not a member of the delegation, proposes that the differences between the two sides be referred to a committee of the convention.

Another conference between leaders of the two groups was held on the floor of the convention Wednesday, but without any better result than formerly.

The failure to have a Massachusetts man on the resolutions committee is causing some anxiety for a few Massachusetts men who have to come to Chicago in an effort to have placed in the platform the so-called "civil service plan."

George L. Cain of Lynn, president of the National League of Government Employees, is in charge of the movement. He is being assisted in having the matter properly brought before the resolution committee by Representative John W. Cogswell.

According to Mr. Cogswell the backers of the movement are specially desirous of securing a law that will allow an appeal by employees to some high tribunal. Under present circumstances, he said, such appeals cannot be made above the head of the employees department.

"We favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation, commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employees; the enactment of an equitable retirement law for supernumeraries and disabled persons in the civil service; continuous service during good behavior and efficiency; an extension to all classes of civil service employees of the benefits of the provisions of the liability compensation act, and the right of direct petition to Congress by the employees for redress of grievances."

Some of the Roosevelt men from Massachusetts are criticizing what they call interference in the work of the Roosevelt half of the delegation by Matthew H. and Arthur D. Hill. Particular criticism is directed at their action in sitting with the delegation on the floor and not leaving the direction of its affairs to Chairman Charles S. Baxter.

As on Tuesday the Massachusetts delegation of 36 split even on the roll call Wednesday on the Watson motion to table a motion to refer to a special committee on credentials, the question involving the status of the contested delegates.

voting to cut out the fraudulent votes and then being beaten by the fraudulent votes, and say you are very sorry and go home. I hope you will then take the position that you decline longer to submit to having any delegates fraudulently seated allowed to sit as judges on their cases or vote on the report of the credentials committee.

I hope you will refuse any longer to recognize a majority thus composed as having any title in law or morals to be called a Republican convention. We have by fair means a clear majority of the delegates, and I hope that you will not permit our opponents, having failed by fair means, to beat you by foul means and swindle the people out of the victory they have won.

If you are voted down, I hope you, the real and lawful majority of the convention will organize as such, and you will do it if you have the courage and loyalty of your convictions. Let's find out what the Republican party is still the party of the plain people, the people of the United States, or the party of the bosses and the professional politicians acting in the interests of special privilege.

If you want my advice, I would advise that you place no further trust. I would advise that you waste no further time, I would advise that you do not permit yourself to be committed in any further way, shape or form by further association with these men as long as they retain control of the Republican convention by means of a majority composed in an essential part of fraudulently seated delegates who haven't the slightest right or title to represent the rank and file of the Republican party, and are without the slightest right or title to seats in the Republican convention.

COL. ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES BOLT

(Continued from page one)

front rank places away and were pushed back by a file of policemen. Suddenly the door opened. Mr. Davis emerged smiling.

"Do any of you know Colonel Roosevelt's signature," he demanded of the newspaper men. When answered affirmatively he held aloft a single sheet of paper.

"This is the colonel's signed statement," he read the brief signifying the bolt to a new party. Newspaper men copied it word for word, holding their "copy paper" on each other's back.

"Then there was a wild rush to announce to the world the entry of the new infant into the family of politics.

Demand for Compromise Candidate Grows as Third Day of Convention Opens

CHICAGO—The demand for a third candidate and the elimination of both President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt from consideration by the Republican national convention starting early today grew by leaps and bounds when the announcement was made by one of the colonel's closest friends and political advisers that the former President would not hold the delegates who were instructed or pledged to support him.

O. K. Davis, chief of the Roosevelt publicity bureau, called in the newspaper men and authorized them to issue a denial of a statement previously given out by Regis H. Post, one of Roosevelt's personal friends, to the effect that the colonel had released the delegates pledged to him in the convention.

Obligation to the party was declared by hundreds of delegates to be the paramount issue instead of loyalty to any individual. And these delegates were bringing every ounce of pressure possible to bear to have their wish considered. They were openly demanding of the Taft and Roosevelt managers that they withdraw their men and let the convention name a man as candidate on whom all could unite.

The leaders were trying to stand pat. But there was evidence of weakening in certain quarters that led the political experts to believe that within a few hours the situation will have cleared. One of the half dozen prominent Roosevelt leaders went to a Taft representative, who is in a position to speak for the President and asked whether, if they could put the bulk of their forces off the Roosevelt band wagon, the Taft men would do the same. He was told that on the face of the situation as it now exists this was impossible.

The refusal was not definite, however, and the Roosevelt leader was asked to be prepared to renew it later today. It was not contended that this leader spoke for Colonel Roosevelt, but he did represent the bulk of the Roosevelt men who want party success made paramount and individuals eliminated. Congressman Seno E. Payne, coauthor of the tariff bill and one of the Taft leaders in the New York delegation, admitted that he had heard the compromise talk.

"It came to me indirectly," he said. "But it came somewhat emphatically. I believe that if the bulk of the Roosevelt forces stay in the convention and not attempt to bolt there will be little question that the nomination will go to a compromise candidate. The talk of

The Nation's Prayer

[By Robert Grosvenor Valentine, commissioner Indian affairs]

A nation, young, deliberate and keen
Bulks huge against the sunset, her eyes
Fixed on the outgoing star.
Millions of men, arise!

This night in prayer are met we who have seen
How fateful in the dawn tomorrow
Brings,
Millions on millions, we as one voice
sing,
Now lift our hymn to light
Our plea for truth, our country's might.
Lord God of all the worlds that be
Guide us to Thee
Help us to serve thy earth aright.

In those who sin amongst us
Teach us to see our sin;
By den and prison prove us
Ourselves corrupt within,
Until we as a nation
Cleanse youth and honor age,
Meet man's first obligation
And manlike pay man's wage.

Thou smilest, Lord, at children
Growing strong in errant quest;
It grieves thee, that, unseeing
Grown men are denied their best.
Swite thy statesmen with the "aring,"
That they meet all social need
Till law of labor, torch of wisdom
Lights each man's soul to his deed.

In pity, Lord, thou seest
Us careless ere thy earth,
'Neath sunrise kill a forest,
Front sunset with our death
Of beauty; each man's striving,
Self-purposed, stains God's air.
Till nation-pulsed we light us
To strength the wild flowers bear.

By greed, and theft of power,
Killing of deed or thought
Eyes that shrink or loiter
Are the nation's evils wrought.
Plan we work better done,
Too charged with God to hate—
Where ours for all and all for one
We build the social state.

Not yet the state of dreamers,
But eager millions see
That little politicians
Are murdering you and me,
That it's not a dreamer's fancy
That waste of children's stony
That houses to homes may blossom
On farm, in town, in shop.

Till want and waste appearing
Less often on the earth;
Find work in beauty rearing
Each birth on stronger birth.
And out of storm and sunshine
O'er happier strife for the whole,
Each one of the millions on millions
Discovers his different soul.

Lord God of all the worlds that be
Guide us to thee,
Show us in part Thy plan!
That we
Millions of men, arising
May build a world state here, worthy
to share
The brotherhood thou slowly dost
prepare
And to this end appoint to serve us well
a man.

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1912.

Senator Cummins in this role is not well founded. It might be Governor Hadley, however."

Some of the men closest to former President Roosevelt were willing to admit today that the compromise candidate idea appeared to be taking definite form. They said that Colonel Roosevelt had made a mistake when he permitted his men to enter the formal convention without first having "purged" the temporary roll.

They admitted that if a bolt is ordered the colonel will have only a fraction of the solid state delegations that have been fighting his battles on the floor of the convention. George R. Scruggs, a Cincinnati promoter, who has been attempting to start a Hughes boom without the consent of the justice, was today trying to have both sides "elect" men each to name three, with both Taft and Roosevelt eliminated, for the convention to pass upon. He claimed to have put the matter directly up to Colonel Roosevelt and said that the colonel seemed to regard the proposition as reasonable.

However, it was known that Governor Johnson of California and Governor Stubbs of Kansas, the Roosevelt field managers, positively refused to even consider any such proposition. The Taft leaders were in almost constant conference prior to the assembling of the convention. They were counting noses and trying to determine just where they stood. They had prepared two plans—one to circumvent a bolt if one should take place and the other to meet the contingency that the majority of the Roosevelt delegates would stay in the convention.

ALUMNAE ELECT AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Mrs. Alice Up-ton Pearmain, '84, of Boston was elected president of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association at its thirty-second annual meeting yesterday.

Other officers chosen were: Vice president, Mrs. Dora Emerson Wheeler, '92, of Jamaica Plain; secretary, Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill, '90, of Brookline; treasurer, Mrs. Clarissa Hastings Chapman, '94, of West Newton; director, Mrs. Theodora Brown Silver, '88, of Woburn.

SENATOR ROOT ACTS ON THREATS OF BOLT FROM ROOSEVELT MEN

CHICAGO — United States Senator Root, temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, announced before the Coliseum doors were opened today that any attempt on the part of the Roosevelt forces to organize a second convention on the floor of the Coliseum would be thwarted.

"We will have orderly procedure," declared Mr. Root. "Those who do not acquiesce in this ruling will be ejected from the hall by force if necessary, delegate or no delegate."

The Roosevelt men have an option on Orchestra hall here, in which they can hold a second convention if they so desire.

Kaleidoscopic changes and shifts of tactics by the Roosevelt managers Wednesday and Wednesday night resulted in dissensions among the rank and file of the delegates today and in consequence there was a wide difference of opinion regarding what would be the outcome of the maneuvering. The militant element was admittedly restless under the delay. Governor Johnson of California who has been insisting from the start that he saw no use of "fighting with feathers" emphatically declared that so far as the California forces are concerned he intended now to "take a club."

New Convention Planned

Many of the Roosevelt followers expected Wednesday night that a new convention was to be organized in Orchestra hall today. They had been told that the colonel's managers had engaged the structure and that all arrangements had been completed for a mass meeting there, after which the Coliseum was to be stormed and Roosevelt nominated. But after Francis J. Heney of California, Maurice L. Galvin of Kansas, L. N. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, Jesse M. Libby of Maine, Edward C. Carrigan, Jr., of Maryland, H. T. Albert of Minnesota, H. E. Sackett of Nebraska, C. H. Cowles of North Carolina, John J. Sullivan of Ohio, A. D. Swift of Oregon, Daniel North of Oklahoma and S. X. Ray of South Dakota had withdrawn from the committee on credentials because they declared that an attempt had been made to gag them, they were directed to return today.

The rules as first proposed would have limited the presentation of each contest to five minutes a side, would have prevented discussion and would have compelled a vote immediately after a contest was ordered closed.

After the Roosevelt men had walked out, however, the majority members of the committee backed down. They modified their rules to provide that representatives of the press associations who were admitted by the national committee while it was hearing contests should be present at the committee sessions. Then they provided that 30 minutes would be given to each side in presenting a state contest and 20 minutes in each district contest. It was also agreed that in cases where this would not give time enough for the proper presentation of the points at issue the time limit would not be enforced.

When Colonel Roosevelt learned of this modification, he ordered his men in the committee to get back into the meeting and continue their fight. This decision caused jubilation among the Taft forces. They accepted it as an indication that the opposition was weakening and exultingly declared that when the Roosevelt forces tried to organize their own little convention on the floor they will be unable to hold more than half of their membership.

Issue May Be Forced

Today's session of the convention was expected to be routine only unless the Roosevelt forces should decide to force the issue. The very fact that the committee on credentials had thrown open the gates to the presentation of complete contests indicated that that body could hardly expect to finish its labors before tomorrow at the earliest. Meanwhile the convention must remain at a standstill. Until its roll of delegates is presented to it by its committee it cannot turn a wheel.

"My advice," said the colonel, "is not to place further confidence and do not permit yourselves to be committed in any way, shape or fashion by any other association with these men as long as they keep control only by a majority composed in essential part of fraudulently seated delegates who have not the slightest title to represent the rank and file of the Republicans. I hope you will make this issue the first thing."

If the Roosevelt men should accept this advice as meaning that the issue would be joined with the vote of the member of the credentials committee from Arizona or Alabama, he being one of the members seated by the national committee, then the fireworks would have to start.

Mr. Heney was expected to demand that none of the members of the committee whose right to sit is questioned, be permitted to vote in the committee. That was the way he interpreted his instructions and if the demand were not met there would be no recourse left but to walk out a second time.

If this occurs nothing can prevent a fight on the floor of the convention this afternoon. If they decide to sit throughout and present a minority report the real fight will go over until the credentials committee reports. In either in-

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stance the planned procedure is the same.

When the majority of the convention votes against the Roosevelt contention that the 72 delegates whose title to seats has been the actual issue from the start, are fraudulent delegates the Roosevelt men will organize their own convention.

They will elect Governor Johnson chairman and will try to run a convention within a convention moving to the side of the hall if necessary, as it is admitted that they cannot hope to rush the big police guard.

Governor Johnson has been selected because he has admittedly the strongest voice of any man in convention on the Roosevelt side and can be depended upon to make himself heard above the din of temporary Chairman Root's gavel.

The conservatives in control openly asserted today prior to the convening of the convention that no such procedure would be permitted. Senator Root is understood to have instructed Sergeant-at-Arms Stone that if any attempt is made to organize a second convention on the floor of the Coliseum the men who participate are to be asked to leave the hall. If they refuse Senator Root will personally order them to observe the proprieties or get out.

They will undoubtedly refuse to do this and then Senator Root will call on the sergeant-at-arms of the convention and the Chicago police to clear the convention hall.

URGES SPECIAL TAFT MESSAGE TO RETAIN MILITIA MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON—Gen. R. K. Evans, chief of the division of the militia, is trying to induce the President to send a message to Congress asking that a special appropriation be made at once, in order that the militia encampments will not have to be postponed or abandoned; for, unless the army appropriation bill which has been vetoed by President Taft is repassed by Congress in a form acceptable to the President within the next three weeks, the maneuver camps of the state militia, including the encampment of Massachusetts and New York, will have to be abandoned by the war department.

The appropriation bill includes an item of \$1,250,000 for the partial expenses of those encampments throughout the country. Not only must the war department know in advance whether the appropriation is to be made in order to make the necessary arrangements, but the individual members of the militia must also arrange for leave of absence from their employments.

Already nearly \$80,000 has been spent by the department in renting lands and making contracts for supplies. The first encampments begin July 5 in the southern states and July 21 in the northwestern states.

The Massachusetts militia is to engage in mimic warfare with the New York troops from Aug. 10 to 19 near New London, Conn.

GOV. HADLEY GETS GREAT OVATION ON CONVENTION FLOOR

CHICAGO—Governor Hadley of Missouri is looming up as a possible compromise candidate, following the great ovation given him on the convention floor Wednesday afternoon. When the Governor appeared after repeated calls for him he was accorded the greatest ovation of the convention up to this time. Both floor and galleries were on their feet, whistling, cheering, yelling, pounding chairs and stamping their feet.

The ovation to Governor Hadley started a running fire of talk on the convention floor to make him the compromise candidate for President.

PROHIBITIONISTS SHELVE MOVE TO CHANGE PARTY NAME

An attempt to take to the national prohibition convention a proposition to change the name of the party was lost in the state convention held in the Baptist Tabernacle, Bowdoin square, today.

The question came up on a report made by the executive committee of the Massachusetts organization on the expediency of making application to the national convention, to be held at Atlantic City on July 10 to change the name. Two recommendations were presented in the report of the executive committee, but neither came before the convention.

In addition to the prohibitory plank in the platform as reported by the committee on resolutions there were planks favoring suffrage to women, government ownership of public utilities, initiative, referendum and recall, election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, abolition of child labor, strict anti-stock-watering, legislation to reduce the high cost of living, minimum wage boards and state insurance and pensions.

The committee on credentials seated 31 delegates and Willard O. Willey was made permanent chairman and Mr. McKenney permanent secretary.

The convention elected John A. Fisher of Attleboro, Edward Kendall of Cambridge, John B. Lewis of Reading and John A. Nichols of Boston delegates-at-large to the national prohibition convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on July 10.

BAY STATE LEADER DENIES REPORT

CHICAGO—Charles S. Groves, secretary of the Massachusetts Republican state committee, denied today the report that Bay state Taft leaders met Wednesday night to consider contesting the eight Massachusetts delegates-at-large. "Such a program would be foolish," said Mr. Groves. "We already have Mr. Roosevelt whipped."

"But might you not need these eight votes to nominate Mr. Taft?" he was asked.

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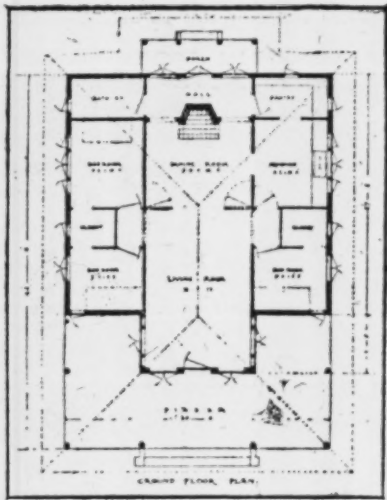
HOUSE OF THE BUNGALOW TYPE

Low cost but convenient structure



Inexpensive home, with a large living room and a dining room running through the center

SIMPLICITY and economy have been principally considered in the accompanying plan for a house, the design being by Robert Brown, a Boston architect. It is arranged to give kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom and a liberal sized living room, one end of which can be arranged as a dining alcove by swinging outwards two screen doors, having a portiere between. Although this house is of the true bungalow type, that is, all rooms are on the ground floor, the space in the roof, over the living room, 12 feet wide by 28 feet long and seven feet high in the center, can be utilized for storage of trunks or as a work room or studio, access being gained by a step-ladder from the ground floor.



REDRAPING HALF-WORN GOWNS

Examples of what the ingenious dressmaker can do

IN redraping half-worn gowns it is wise to remember the possibilities of borders. The manufacturers have rendered aid in this respect by providing them in many widths, colors, and designs. When a floral border is not desired, and there are some women who think that it is rather too pictorial for their style, there are deep selvages of satin or taffeta in brilliant colors; again, there are Persian borders in faded colors, and there are also broad and narrow stripes that are in keeping with the revived styles of the French revolution.

To get down to detail: Take a black satin gown that was trimmed with brilliant and black tulle, with a touch of pale green satin; all these accessories had finished their service and were only ready for the scrap bag. They were ripped off, the material cleaned and pressed and then draped with a quaint overskirt that fell to deep points on each side, was folded over on itself in the back, and disappeared under the waist line. This material was of black and white striped chiffon cloth, with a deep black selvedge of satin.

The two points at the side were weighted down with jet tassels—quite small ones that would not put the gown out of commission for afternoon wear. The blouse had a wide drapery over the left shoulder of the black and white striped cloth, with one revers running across back and front, made of the black satin border. The other half of the blouse was black satin from waist to bust, then black net over white chiffon from bust to shoulders.

The sleeves were of the black satin,

long and small, with a plaiting of the striped cloth in the seam from elbow to wrist and dropping over the hand. The edges of the sleeve were held together with small round jet buttons from elbow to wrist. There was a small V shaped yoke and high stock of white shadow lace.

The hat that was arranged to go with this frock was of black satin and net with a white paradise feather across the front.

Pink satin crepe that had done service all winter as an evening gown was ripped, cleaned, and finally draped with one of those artistic overskirts that run in diagonal folds from middle of back to middle of front.

This was made of white chiffon cloth with a floral design in pink roses and green leaves. There was also a pink satin border. The border had a wide bib of the floral fabric put on the front and back, edged with the border, and there was a yoke with a low rolling collar of Mechlin lace. The sleeves were of the satin crepe ending at the elbow with two frills of the floral fabric, one standing up, one down.

What has been done with these two gowns can be done with many others, and done at home with a small outlay of money, says a New York Times writer. They will then serve for all manner of social occasions through the summer, and when next winter arrives one will not be confronted with a row of dingy gowns hanging in the closet that have not rendered service for four months.

SUMMER DRESS ACCESSORIES

Pretty ornaments by French jewelers

THE French jewelers have produced for summer gowns some exceptionally pretty lockets—that last touch of delicacy to the dainty toilette. One lovely ornament is made of the most exquisite quality of French porcelain, and is painted by hand in a charming design of roses and vines. It is about the size of a quarter, very thin, and when worn on a delicate gold chain forms a most attractive little ornament.

The vanity box is to the woman of fashion one of the prime necessities, says Vogue. One of the prettiest of the newer models is made in the shape of a round enamel medallion about 2 inches in diameter, and hung from a silver gilt chain. It opens with silver gilt clasps such as are seen on the ordinary purse or shopping bag. These boxes are seen in many colors; red, dark blue, yellow, purple, lavender and pink are preferred.

Long pins made of black velvet, mounted on nickel backs, and edged with cut steel beads, are pretty and inexpensive accessories for jabots and thin summer gowns. These are replacing their more expensive forerunners, the velvet and rhinestone bowknot pins. They may be had in any shape and size and for almost any price. The smallest is a regulation double bowknot about an inch and a half long, but perhaps more effective is a large knot consisting of four loops of inch wide ribbon with two ends, easily three inches long, with heavily headed borders.

One of the daintiest among the newer designs in enameled buckles is executed in a characteristically French design of

wreaths of tiny pink and blue flowers on a white background. These buckles, enameled, as is all French work of this kind, on silver, are usually worn with a matching belt pin. These are about two and a half inches long, have tapering ends mounted in heavy silver, and a center of hand painted porcelain instead of the enamel. Practically the same decoration, or one giving at least the same effect, is painted on these pins.

Frenchwomen who demand the last novelty in accessories are using handkerchiefs marked with long, interlaced initials worked in contrasting but harmonious colors. They are of the sheerest linens, with hemstitched borders and the initials are usually worked in such colors as buff, blue, green, deep red or deep blue.

Wrist bags hanging from cords are no longer the height of the mode. Instead the smartest of Parisiennes are carrying an affair which really should have a new name, since it is not a veritable "bag." This is carried by slipping the hand through a band at the back. There is one model of the envelope shaped case which has detachable cords finished at the ends with metal hooks like those on neck chains; these are easily detached from the rings on the case. These cases, though extremely flat, have an extraordinary number of inside pockets.

These new models of leather bags are usually in suede or seal. One in navy blue seal, about 6 by 2½ inches, has the upper flap edged by a narrow silver band composed of little oblong links. One now constantly seen knitted

TRIED RECIPES

CHOCOLATE BROWNIES

PUT one cup of sugar in a mixing bowl; beat in one fourth of a cup of melted butter; break in an egg and beat in thoroughly, then add two squares of chocolate (melted over hot water), three fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla, half a cup of flour, half a cup of walnut meats broken in pieces, in the order named. Spread the mixture evenly in tins about seven inches square lined with buttered paper. Bake about half an hour. Turn from the pan and at once remove the paper and cut into oblong pieces.

ANDALUSIAN SOUP

Put one quart of veal or chicken broth over the fire; when it boils sprinkle in two tablespoonfuls of any fine, quick-cooking tapioca, stir constantly two or three minutes, then cover and let cook over boiling water (double boiler) until the tapioca is transparent; add two or three cups of tomato puree and let cook 10 minutes longer; season as needed.

CONSOMME RENAISSANCE

Press half a cup of cooked and drained spinach through a sieve; add a tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of cream, two beaten eggs, one fourth teaspoonful of salt, and one fourth teaspoonful of pepper; mix thoroughly and turn into a small buttered mold. Let cook in the oven on several folds of paper surrounded with boiling water until firm. When cold cut in cubes. Cut a pared carrot and turnip in half inch cubes. Cook separately until tender. Drain. Serve the cubes of spinach-custard, turnip and carrot in one quart of consommé.

HALIBUT MOUSSELINE

Purchase enough halibut to secure one pound of flesh, free from trimmings, and bone. About one pound and a half of fish should be purchased. To the trimmings add half an onion, half a teaspoonful of sweet basil (dried) or two branches of the fresh herb, two branches of parsley and five or six slices of carrot, with cold water to cover, and let simmer for half an hour for stock. Scrape the pulp of the fish from the bones; pound this in a bowl, then gradually a little at a time, beat into half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add meanwhile half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and half a teaspoonful of onion juice; then beat in three raw eggs, one at a time. Butter the mold thoroughly and sprinkle it with chopped parsley or chopped truffles; put the fish mixture into the mold by spoonfuls, shaking it down well, and making the top smooth. Set into a dish on several folds of paper or cloth, surrounded with boiling water and let cook in the oven until firm in the center. The water should not boil during the cooking. Serve, turn from the mold, with fish Bechamel sauce poured around it.—Montreal Star.

WEEK-END PARTY DIVERSIONS

Welcome is the guest who can do a "turn"

STUNT parties, as college girls call them, are not by any means restricted to dormitory and campus parties. In this age, when ability to amuse the guests at a house party is appreciated by the hostess as being a gift as precious as gold, every week-end gathering at a country house becomes one long "stunt party."

There are always the popular girls, who can dash off the latest "hits" on the piano or mandolin, or who can sing them. The good old-fashioned art of listening is not so difficult to cultivate, but doesn't seem to be quite so much in demand as it used to be. Nowadays it seems that every one must have her little "turn," says the New York Tribune.

Of course, if one is endowed by nature with an ability to imitate musical instruments with one's mouth, as at least one popular week-end guest does, it is easy sailing.

The girl who is clever and quick with her hands may make the hit of the season as an amateur entertainer by investing in a trick outfit. The fascination of being mystified obtains quite as much over grown-ups as over youngsters, and an accomplishment of this sort is sure to be welcomed by the weary hostess.

Most girls go to a certain number of the season's new plays, and if they have any knack whatever at imitating or impersonating can, with a little study of the voice and mannerisms of some favorite star, work up very presentable and amusing impersonations. Sometimes a few stage properties in the way of characteristic headgear or hat help create the illusion.

Akin to this is the art of telling stories or delivering monologues. Both these "stunts," however, are a little difficult to perform well, but they are correspondingly well rewarded if successful. A short monologue, well done, is quite irresistible; also, a clever story, suited to the listeners, and told about the open fire or tea table on a rainy day.

Sketching does not sound as if it had parlor trick possibilities, yet the girl who is clever with her pencil can turn it to many uses. Good natured caricatures are amusing alike to the one caricatured and

purses which look exactly like small link purses of gold or silver, but which when closely examined, prove to be made of metal thread cleverly woven so as to resemble gold links. The comparative cheapness is of course the reason for using this material.

SIMPLE AND DURABLE FROCK

Made of striped galatea trimmed with white



PATCHING PAPER

When patching wall paper don't forget to preface operations by putting the new piece of paper in the sunshine to fade till it matches that on the wall, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Don't cut the patch a neat square, but tear it. The irregularity of its edges will make it less conspicuous.

SHOULDER CLASPS

The jewelers are showing an ingenious little clasp to catch the shoulder straps of undervest and corset cover together without likelihood of pin thrusts or torn fabrics.—New York Herald.

TASTE FOR SEA FOOD GROWING

Delicacies included among new ideas of cooks

FRESH mackerel is one of the delicacies that add a charm to the summer breakfast. It is generally admitted by experts that while the mackerel is distinctly a broiling fish it lends itself to the planked method of cooking very readily. The flavor is preserved in this way, as it is in the case of nearly all foods of the non-oily kind. Steaks are especially good when cooked on the pine plank, which was originally the discovery of a camp guide.

The flounder, which when fileted be-

comes sole on the menu, is probably as good as the French and English sole which is brought to America.

The taste of Americans for fish has grown within the last ten years or so. Before that oyster houses and chop houses made a specialty of fish dishes, but meat and game, poultry and the southern delicacies were by far the favorites at the hotels and restaurants.

Now the elaborate luncheons that are spread at many of the large hotels number dozens of fish dishes, the cold and jellied varieties, salads and creamed casserole preparations being much in demand.

One chef, says the New York Sun, has made a specialty of brook trout à la vinaigrette. The fish is boiled in salted water, split and boned carefully and arranged on a long platter with small pickles, olives, beets, parsley and cressess about it. It is served perfectly cold, the vinaigrette sauce being poured over it just before bringing to the table.

The salad of fish has become popular with the busy man whose luncheon must be hurried. An Italian method of serving halibut turns it into a wonderful salad garden, surrounded with several kinds of green beans, quartered eggs, lettuce hearts, cucumbers, potatoes and mayonnaise dressing, capers, small red peppers and carciofi—the miniature Italian artichoke.

The display of cold salmon has now become a feature of many of the New York places, while the hors d'oeuvre includes eight or a dozen different sorts of the small smoked fish, among them tiny eels preserved in oil.

The method of frying the soft shell crab in heavy batter similar to the old way in which oysters were fried is now considered a mistake. The soft shell crab is best when cooked with the lightest possible dusting of flour or corn meal before frying it in very hot fat. Broiled with sliced bacon, it is also good.

A novelty displayed in one of the markets and purchased chiefly except by a few of the club stewards who know its worth, was the swordfish, which strangely enough is not to be found on New York menus except in rare cases, although it is esteemed in Boston as a delicacy.

DRESS BAGS

Old tablecloths, when no longer fit for the table, make excellent dress bags, says the San Diego Union. Join up the sides and make a hem top and bottom to take a tape drawstring. If you want to put a delicate skirt away, slip one of these bags over it, and hang in a wardrobe. No dust will then come to it.

ELASTIC ON HAT

One of the places where the old-fashioned hat elastic is exceedingly useful is on the hat that is to be worn morning, says the Hartford Courant. Pins are also used as well but the elastic gives a comfortable feeling of firmness.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

Our Catalogue of Field Glasses and Telescopes including the famous

ZEISS FIELD GLASSES, and PRISM TERRAQUASCOPES

will be sent free on application.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON, MASS.1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

For variety in cake baking, try as a flavor

BURNETT'S ALMOND

Its delicious aromatic flavor will give the cake an individuality that will appeal to you. Spread over it a frosting, flavored with BURNETT'S VANILLA.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.Solid Oak
At 98c

A special lot of these big, roomy dining chairs. Embossed cobbler seat, deeply carved back. Built of oak and well put together. Never sold less than \$1.50, now at

98c

Add this name to your list of "worth while" stores. Class it with the best in size, and consider the values its low rent permits.

Junction of
Massachusetts Ave.
and Main St.

C.B. Moller Inc.

CAMBRIDGE,
MASS.

FINE PERFUMES MADE AT HOME

Just the season of the year for the work

NOW is the time for making perfume. This is just as easily made at home as is jam, and the home-made product bears about the same relation to that bought in the stores. In the Scientific American, S. Leonard Bastin tells how easy it is.

Any highly scented flowers will yield up their perfume. They must be picked when fully matured and early in the morning. They should be thoroughly dried by placing them on frames of wire netting and swinging them till the air has driven away all traces of dew. Then they should be picked to pieces, bruising the petals as little as possible and discarding all bits of stalk or foliage.

The other materials needed are large, wide mouthed glass jars, cotton batting, a little salt and pure olive oil—no other oil will do. The wadding is cut into circular layers that will easily fit the inside of the jars. It is soaked thoroughly in the olive oil. A thin layer of salt is sprinkled on the bottom of a glass jar; a layer of the petals is placed upon this, and then a layer of the oil soaked cotton; then another layer of salt, a layer of petals and more cotton, and so on until the jar is full, when the contents are slightly pressed down. The jar must at once be tightly closed that no air may reach its contents. A screw top with rubber ring such as is used on preserving jars, answers very well. If a cork be used this must be covered with grease-proof paper.

When all the jars are full they should be placed in a warm spot. If this be where the sun will shine on them, so much the better. The more sunlight they get the finer will be the perfume.

They must be left for at least ten days or two weeks. Then the oil is drained off, pressing the cotton with a spoon and pouring the oil through a piece of fine muslin. This oil will be found to be highly perfumed. It should be stored away in tightly stoppered bottles and kept for several weeks before opening.

The oil may be mixed with alcohol in the proportion of about one part of oil to three or four parts of the spirit.

Many of the aromatic herbs may also be used, but these should be crushed as much as possible before being placed in the jars. Several kinds of flowers and herbs may be used in combination. A few crushed cloves add piquancy to any blend. Chips oforris root improve the perfume of violets, as do rosemary and bay leaves. The only herb that may safely be blended with rose petals is lavender, and it should be used in very small quantities.

WORTH KNOWING

If a porcelain baking dish becomes discolored on the inside, fill it with buttermilk and let it stand for two or three days. The acid in the milk will remove all semblance of stain.

When hot cloths are needed, instead of wringing them out of boiling water, heat them in a steamer.

A little white sugar in hot water—two lumps to a basinful—is sufficient stiffening for delicate laces.—Jarvis Journal.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CORRESPONDENT wants position
and correspondence from marginal
writers without dictation. MISS
PERCIVAL, French manuscripts copied,
Oliver typewriter. AGNES N. HARWOOD
1242 Beacon St., Boston, Tel. 2-2222.
DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes po-
sition at beach or country for summer
season. MISS J. ESTELLA
MURPHY, 1140 Columbus EMP. AGENCY,
Boston, Mass.
DRESSMAKER, experienced, would go
anywhere without dictation, as seamstress,
or out by day; shirt waist, gowns.
CORNISH, 154 W. Newton St., Boston.
DRESSMAKER would like work;
experience, either plain sewing or dresses
for ladies or children. HARVARD SQ.
EMP. AGENCY, 59 Boylston St., room 22,
Cambridge, Mass.
DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS—
constant young woman desires position
by day or country preferred. MISS
ENS DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston St., Bos-
ton.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Cooking
wanted by thoroughly reliable girl, ex-
perience, MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY,
120 Boylston St., Cambridge, Mass.
Tel. 294-4 W.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by a
thoroughly experienced Protestant girl;
ready to work day or night. TOLE
EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-4 W.
GENERAL MAID, experienced, wishes po-
sition by day or night. MISS LARKIN, 82
Berkeley St., Boston, Tel. 2391-M.
GENERAL MAID (Swedish), experienced
wishes position by day or night. MISS
BREAT, 330 Tremont St., Boston, Tel.
217-7 R. Trem.
GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman
wishes position by day or night. SARAH
DILL, 122 Morrison ave., W. Roxbury.
GENERAL WORK wanted by very
reliable, experienced woman. MISS
HAN, Emp. Office, 125 Massachusetts ave.,
cor. Boylston St., Boston.
GENERAL WORK—Woman wants work
by day or night. Moving, accommo-
dation, or taking care of apartments; good
and laundress. MARTHA J. COLEMAN,
MAN, 204 Pinney St., Roxbury.
GENERAL WORK wanted by day or
home, cook, laundress, competent German
woman. MRS. A. GOULD, Worcester
St., Boston.
GIRL (16), third year high school, wants
position by day or night. Accommodation,
but capable and willing. EDN
PINKERT, 17 Division St., Malden, Mass.
GIRL (high school) wants position for
housework, day or night. LAWRENCE
maid, near Boston. ALICE GUSTAFSON,
Palmer St., Quincy, Mass.
GIRL, 16 years or companion—High school
girl, valet, doctor, typing, French, English,
wants situation in Protestant fam-
ily, near Boston. LAWRENCE, 25 ESARE
Shoemaker Lane, Feeding Hills, Mass.
HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wishes position
as nursery maid for the 2 summer months;
willing to work day or night. MISS
KENZIE, Townsend Court, Box 124, Mas-
sachusetts.
HOUSEKEEPER—American Protestant
woman (49), educated, refined, reliable,
wishes position in small family, for
refined, phone or call, 7-9 p.m. only.
MISS B. R., 333 W. Haymarket.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, refined
American woman wishes position in fam-
ily of 1 or 2 adults. Apply letter only.
MRS. MANN, 115 Concord St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—American woman de-
sires position in family of 1 or 2 adults;
assist in light housework or like em-
ployment. MRS. E. C. GREEN, 95 Short-
land St., Brighton, Tel. 2-2222.
HOUSEKEEPER—Woman wants po-
sition as housekeeper or to do general work
in small family where little girl of 8 years
and 2 children. LAWRENCE, 25 ESARE
MRS. A. J. HALL, 22 Alfred St., Biddeford.
HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by
capable and well recommended person in
a small family as working housekeeper;
willing to work day or night. MISS
LUND, 579 Columbia rd., suite 3, Dorches-
ter.
HOUSEKEEPER—Refined Protestant
woman wishes position as housekeeper for
professional or business people; experience
10 years. MRS. C. L. GREEN, 95 Short-
land St., Brighton, Tel. 2-2222.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman
Protestant wishes position in small fam-
ily, for refined, phone or call, 7-9 p.m. only.
Miss B. R., 333 W. Haymarket.
HOUSEKEEPER wants position; take full
charge in private family, hotel or institu-
tion. MISS PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Til-
ton, N. H.
HOUSEKEEPER with boy (10) wishes
position to care for home in country.
MISS N. H. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Til-
ton, N. H.
HOUSEWORK by American Protestant,
capable young woman with 3-year old child,
MRS. HANKING, 105 Lexington St., Wo-
rchester, Mass., Tel. 119.
HOUSEWORK by American Protestant
young woman; willing and capable; can go
anywhere, country preferred. MRS. JOHN
R. JOHNSON, 119 W. Woburn St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American
woman wishes position in small family;
experience, 10 years; good; good laundress,
and manager; references. ANNA HART,
18 East Springfield St., Boston.
HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by
refined, experienced woman, full Boston
would go as mother's helper; good seam-
stress; would like position with family
or hotel. MISS E. LAIN, 125
Sharon Mass., box 132.
HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish
woman with girl 8 years; good plain cook
and laundress. MISS ANELL, 127 Charles St., Boston.
KITCHEN MAID, experienced, wishes
position in small family. MISS
PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.
KITCHEN WOMAN of experience, mid-
dle-aged, single, two good references, ready
to go. MISS PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Til-
ton, N. H.
KITCHEN WOMAN wishes position.
MISS PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.
LADY'S MAID—Young Englishwoman
desires position; very willing and capable
and best references. MISS STARK, 15
Leyland, 23 Selwyn St., Roslindale.
LAUNDRESS wishes employment at
home or in S. WARD, suite 4, 18
Norway St., Boston.
LAUNDRESS (French) would like work
to take home; speaks German and Eng-
lish best references. MISS STARK, 15
Leyland St., Dorchester, Mass.
LAUNDRESS, first-class, wants work by
the day; good references. MRS. RYAN,
10 Warren ave., Boston.
LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes po-
sition; city or country; best references.
MISS LARKIN EMP. OFFICE, 82 Ber-
keley St., Boston.
LAUNDRESS—Experienced colored laun-
dress wishes employment or will do gen-
eral work by the day. MRS. N. WATERS,
Boston.
LAUNDRESS (colored), experienced, de-
sires position in hotel at seashore or mount-
ain. MISS LARKIN EMP. AGENCY, 82 Ber-
keley St., Boston.
LAUNDRESS—American woman wishes
employment at home; will call anywhere
MRS. M. BOURKE, Uphams Corner P. O.,
Dorchester, Mass.
LINGUIST wishes position with family
or hotel; speaks French, English, Ger-
man, Italian, Spanish; conversation. Ap-
ply personally or letter. MISS M. J.
LOVELL, 150 W. 17th St., Boston.
MAID—Colored woman wishes position
in hotel or country. MISS HATTIN
BRENAGE, 23 Buckley St., Boston.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

For too long in America we have been laboring under the misapprehension that length from the tee is the summum bonum of golf and it is only recently that we have begun to realize how deadly a beautiful short game makes a player. After all, it is neither one nor the other which is the ideal, but the consistency which marks the champion. For fear that in the usual way of human nature, the pendulum might swing too far to the other extreme, Henry Hughes tells us in the World of Golf that to play golf successfully it is essential that one should be proficient with the wooden clubs. Straightness and length have to be obtained in order to admit of the clubs that have subsequently to be used being suited to the design and character of the hole. A short driver labors under the disadvantage of having to use the clubs through the green which are not in keeping with the way the hole was intended to be played. Most people find the wooden clubs the most difficult to master, and, in consequence, fail materially to improve in their play, or, when at all, to very slow stages indeed.

There are other important parts of the game that have to be surmounted, but it is not sufficient to be able to play your iron clubs and putt well also, if one or two strokes more than the allotted number are continually being taken to reach the putting green. Long and straight work with the wooden clubs is the sound foundation on which a good game is built up, and by being able to use these clubs

successfully the remainder of the game is made very much easier.

Good driving imparts a feeling of confidence to the player. He feels he is the master. When the wooden club play is uncertain, no matter how good the work with the iron clubs may be, there is always the attendant feeling of not having the upper hand. The game is beating you, you are at a disadvantage, without the necessary confidence, and always playing an uphill game.

You feel it all through the round, and envy your opponent with his long raking drives and delightful brassy shots. Many players consider effective wooden clubs play the most fascinating part of golf, others prefer the short game, but no one will gain a consistent good work with the driver and brassy is not of the utmost value.

It is given to some players to under-rate long driving, but they are generally found to be those who are not capable of such work. If the big hitter keeps comparatively straight he has an immense advantage over his weaker opponent, who is always playing the odd, and has farther to go to reach the coveted putting green. Correct wooden club play is certainly difficult to acquire, and most players will not give it the attention it demands; as a rule, the golfer prefers to join in a friendly match rather than give up his time to practise. Without a considerable amount of practice and careful thought to the details of wooden club play no one can expect to become proficient in the use of these clubs.

COLLEGE GRADUATES GET NORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS



Boston Normal School graduating class made up of college alumni who are to become teachers

Graduation exercises were held at the Boston Normal School this morning. Among those receiving diplomas are the members of a class of young men who have taken what is known as the course for college graduates. They are graduates of Harvard University, Boston Uni-

versity and Boston College and have been at the Normal School to complete the education that will fit them to become masters in the Boston public schools. Entering the service, they will be placed in teaching positions, from which they hope to be promoted to principal or masterships.

COURT FAILS TO FIND ANY LAW FOR GOAT CASE

NEW YORK—Seven goat owners appeared in the Morrison court on Wednesday because of complaints. Mrs. Anna Ohlsson described how goats took possession of her front stoop one morning and prevented her from getting into her house, when she had returned from market. The goats had eaten her flowers and vegetables.

Mrs. Ohlsson's neighbors sympathized with her, and said they were having the same kind of trouble with the goats.

Summonses were served on six women and one man. Mrs. Mary Anemona said she had a license for her goat, but the goat had eaten it. Magistrate Breen told her to get a new license.

Along with her license to keep a goat, Mrs. Tony Presite presented a certificate stating that she ought to use goat's milk herself, said he could not find anything in the law books to cover the offense of goat vagrancy, but warned the owners to do what they could to keep the goats at home or make them behave.

HOTELS REPORT RECORD CROWDS

CHICAGO—The hotels are making the greatest profits since the world's fair out of the convention crowds. All records for attendance at the Michigan avenue hostilities were broken today. Last night the biggest crowd that ever packed the lobbies of the Congress moved through the corridors. Manager Burke today estimated that the hotel entertained 3500 persons.

The Chicago Waiters Union is seeing to it that the "union" restaurants employ enough extra hands to save the regular waiters—but as a rule the men want the extra duty and service to the crowds expecting—and getting—extra emoluments.

NEW COLLEGE BUILDING STARTED CUTHBERT, Ga. — Work has commenced on one of the three new four-story brick buildings to be erected on the campus of Andrew Female College, under their forward movement project. The new building will be of brick, four stories high, and located between Science hall and the main building of the college. It will be well equipped for all necessary purposes and uses of the college.

FOUR WOMEN HIGH IN CLASS AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The eighty-first annual commencement of Wesleyan University was held Wednesday when 67 students were awarded degrees. Of that number four were women, all of whom took high standing in the class, and who constituted the last of the women students at the university.

It was announced that the \$1,000,000 endowment fund for the university was still \$37,000 short; but that the time limit is not until the close of next week. The officials expect to raise the amount by that time.

Honorary degrees included that of doctor of laws, conferred on the Rev. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, and Simon E. Baldwin, member of the Yale law school faculty and Governor of Connecticut.

The rich prize of \$25 for the best oration composed and delivered by a member of the senior class was awarded to Andrew R. Robertson of Springfield, Mass.

WHEATON HOLDS LAST GRADUATION AS A SEMINARY

NORTON, Mass.—Graduation exercises at Wheaton as a seminary were held yesterday for the last time, as the institution starts as a college next fall. The members of the graduating class were:

Beiden, Kathryn Cornelia, Hartford, Conn.; Chapman, Olive Mansfield, Salem; Curtis, Mary, Machias, Me.; Dana, Ruth, Worcester; Griffith, Jeanne, Easton, Pa.; Hitchcock, Lois M., Cambridge, N. Y.; Hudson, Margaret, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Larson, Frances Mary, Salem, N. Y.; Mayberry, Marguerite, Boston; Norton, Carrie Hannah, Granville, N. Y.; Quackenbush, Leone Newland, Stillwater, N. Y.; Sanders, Jennie, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Savage, Grace Ardelle, Fairfield, Me.; Seavey, Margaret Andrews, Thomaston, Me.; Senior, Eleanor, Holyoke; Smith, Margaret Washburn, Lowell; Turner, Lucy Asenath, Auburn, Me.; Wheeler, Mary Elizabeth, White River Junction, Vt.

LEVI L. TOWER PASSES AWAY Levi L. Tower, well known in the stationery trade, passed away at his home, 78 Newtonville avenue, Newton, yesterday.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—JUST AWAY FROM ALL THE NOISE. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.

Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. Any also suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE STRIKES OUT PROPERTY BASIS

CONCORD, N. H.—Favorable action was taken Wednesday by the New Hampshire constitutional convention on the proposition to increase the size of the Senate and to make population instead of wealth the basis of representation. Another proposition acted on favorably is that to increase the power of police court justices.

The initiative and referendum were again rejected, and other propositions defeated were the following: To make county officers appointive instead of elective; to regulate salaries and dividends paid by corporations; and for betterment laws.

Propositions relative to the House of Representatives and to woman suffrage remain to be acted on. Adjournment will probably be reached by Saturday noon at the latest.

The woman's suffrage question when submitted to the voters by the constitutional conventions of 1902 was defeated. The majority of six of the largest cities, the state grange, the W. C. T. U., the A. F. L., the German Voters Association, and the Men's Non-Partisan Equal Suffrage league are now all working for it.

The convention has defeated a proposition to adopt the Massachusetts system of district representation, only about one fourth of the convention supporting it. The present system allows one representative for every town of 600 or more population, but for each subsequent representative an additional population of 1200 is required. As all but about 50 towns have at least 600, and few 1800, the towns are heavily represented, while the cities are partially disfranchised. As it works out, a city of 18,000 can send only 16 representatives, while the same population in 31 towns can send 31 representatives.

The New Hampshire House numbers 304; the Senate 24. Representation in the latter is based on the principle which Webster stood for, valuation of property, instead of size of population.

Leaders in the convention are James O. Lyford and Raymond B. Stevens. Mr. Stevens leads the radicals. When arguing for removing the word "proportional" from the constitution so as to leave "reasonable" as the only check on the Legislature in imposing taxes, he pointed out that his amendment, though denounced as "revolutionary," is simply what such states as Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York have. But the convention overwhelmingly defeated his proposition.

Judge Mitchell of the superior court and former counsel for the B. & M. E. F. Jones, counsel for the Amoske Company, and W. F. Whitaker are among the leading figures. Mr. Jones is president of the convention.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR MOVING COAL

CLEVELAND, O.—Recently 600,000 tons of hard coal have been placed under freight contracts by a leading shipper. Of this more than half is for Lake Michigan ports and will bring 35 and 40 cents according to the speed of the docks. The Lake Superior coal will be transported at 30 cents.

Coal for Lake Michigan ports last year was carried at 30 cents and some at 35 cents, so the latest contract means an increase over last year for some of the business. The largest ships will not be used to haul the coal just covered.

C. K. HAMILTON TO FLY

Charles K. Hamilton, the New Britain (Conn.) aviator, who was the first to fly from New York to Philadelphia and back, notified A. P. Willard today that he would be on hand to take part in the third annual Boston aviation meet, which opens at Harvard field, Squantum, on June 29.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

ROYAL VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The program has been decided upon for the command performance to be given before the King and Queen at the Palace theater. Among the artists engaged are: Wilkie Bard, comic singer; G. H. Chirgwin, the "White-eyed Kipper"; Cinquevalli, juggler; Barkley Gammon, humorist at the piano; David Devant, conjurer; Cecilia Loftus, mimic; Harry Lauder, Scotch comedian; Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer; Little Tich, comedian.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—JUST AWAY FROM ALL THE NOISE. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.

Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. Any also suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

Largest and Most Popular Hotel on the South Shore

THE CLIFF

HOTEL AND FIVE COTTAGES
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.

Refitted and refurnished under new management. OPEN JUNE 28

Directly on the coast, in the shadow of Mount Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and "The Cliff," the richest town in the United States. Only 12 miles from Boston by rail or fast automobile road. Fine scenery. Seven miles of beach. For booklet and all information address Edward Withbank, Mr. North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va.

CAMP

CAMP FOR WOMEN

East Wolfboro, New Hampshire

Real camp life in tents or cabins with comforts of home. Bathing, boating, nature study. First-class service. Sixth season. Illus. booklet. Mrs. B. S. Field.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize \$1000 for the best wheat land in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—land adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairy farming, and to cattle, horse, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—no opportunity. Write and investigate today. B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

REAL ESTATE

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and spacious barn with 12 acres tillage, orchard and timber in Southern New England. Good at a bargain; 12-room colonial house in Al repair, running water and bath; suitable for hotel or small hotel. On trolley line, one hour's ride from Springfield, Mass. Ideal for poultry, small fruit and vegetable farming. Price, \$10,000. Owner will take back first mortgage. Near house is a long established, profit-paying country mercantile business, belonging to same owner. Good business at a low price. For full particulars write immediately to W. S. CHAPMAN, 389 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

HOUSE ON PARK AVENUE

Arlington Heights

CONSISTING OF 12 rooms and bath, laundry, with 3 fire tubs, Metropolitan and Robbins' electric water, 21,000 feet of land with lawn 150 feet on avenue; unsurpassed location for room letting or boarding; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, J. M. P. Box 224, Boston P. O.

FOR INVESTMENT

FOR SALE—3-family house, 91 Essex st., Malden. 5 rooms and bath each floor, set tubs, furnace, concrete cellar; would exchange for small farm. For particulars, address J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

LARGE TRACTS OF FARM LANDS tributary to fast-growing Los Angeles and vicinity constitute exceptionally attractive investments and should be purchased at once. For particulars address WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—House of two apartments; beautiful location opp. University Grounds; ideal spot for boarding house. Address P. J. NEICKE, 429 Park st., Madison, Wis.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—\$50,000 additional capital in established manufacturing business making good profit. Improvement in equipment. One or two young men who can interest or secure this capital can be given good position. Want form to know that honest effort in legitimate business cannot fail. Have many strong agencies in United States and Canada. Line is profitable. Best of references. Plant located in central New York. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

4148—Large, comfortable room in modern detached house; also small rooms; lavatories; near lake and Jackson park. "I. C." 333 express.

SUMMER BOARD—PENNSYLVANIA

WOULD LIKE 15 or 20 adults to board during July and August, 2 in each room; large house, lawn, bath and toilet; one mile from Kennett Square, Pa., on trolley line, opposite Bayard Taylor's home. MRS. A. G. WILLIAMS, Kennett Square, Spottswood, Chester Co., Pa.

TRUE SCULPTURE IS FREE OF DUTY

WASHINGTON—Only true sculpture can come into the United States free of duty, according to a decision by the customs court recently, drawing a line between the ornament and sculptor. The court held that an elaborately carved marble mantel, decorated with artistic pillars and figures, was not sculpture, but a specimen of architectural art dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem.

"The ornamentalist in stone," the court declared, "imitates that which he actually sees and his work goes no further than to please the eye. The sculptor reproduces that which is pictured by his imagination and his reproduction appeals, not only to the eye, but to the emotions as well."

REAL ESTATE—AUCTIONS

LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers and Appraisers, 32 Bromfield Street, Boston.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Choice BUILDING LOTS

AT WABAN

Sale under license of Middlesex Probate Court, Dated May 6th, 1912.

By Horace G. Pender, administrator, SATURDAY, June 22, 1912, on the premises at 230 P. M.

There are two parcels in this property: lot 519 on plan of Newton Terraces, on Western side of Ridge Road, containing 15,297 feet and part of lot 518 on same plan containing 264 feet, both of these to be sold together as one parcel, of 17,551 feet fronting about 167 feet on Ridge Road and about 160 feet deep. Also lot 439 on same plan, at corner of Ridge Road and Carleton Road, containing about 23,100 feet, frontage of about 235 feet on Carleton Road, 155 feet on Ridge Road. This is a beautiful location, high ground, with trees sloping to the West, a view of Charles River Valley, restricted neighborhood and high-class houses. Now is your chance to secure a breathing place at your own price. Take train for Waban at 1:22, 2:10, 2:35. Further particulars of the above-mentioned of HORACE G. PENDER, Administrator, 200 Washington St.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Since the John P. Webber estate trustees decided to sell off their vacant land in Back Bay they have found many ready buyers for their holdings, so that available building land in certain sections is fast disappearing, and this is why investors are rushing improvements already under way, in the hope of meeting demands for fall occupancy.

Arthur I. Grossman has just purchased from the John P. Webber estate a parcel of 7322 square feet of land at Bickerstaff and Stoneholm, one of the new streets recently opened between Massachusetts avenue and Ikenway street, Back Bay. It is assessed for about \$10,000.

DORCHESTER AND WEST ROXBURY
Henderson & Ross report final papers passed in the sale for Abbie L. Harris of Newton of a tract of vacant land at Stoughton street and Whittier terrace, Dorchester, containing 9112 square feet and having a total taxed value of \$4000. Joseph Feinstein is the purchaser and will erect two three-apartment dwellings and five stores.

Elizabeth E. Gorman is the new owner of a frame residence 120 Cushing avenue, near Salcombe street, Dorchester, taxed in the name of Robert S. Caruthers. There is a ground area of 7132 square feet included. All assessed for \$5000. The land value alone is \$2100.

Sophia Meus has purchased a parcel of vacant land fronting in Templeton street, near Florida street, containing about 6500 square feet which is assessed for \$1300. Sarah Goldman conveyed the title.

Another parcel of vacant land has changed hands in Trecoott street, near Harvard street, Dorchester, containing about 7000 square feet owned by Lewis E. Morton, who sells to Robert J. Maynard. It is taxed for \$3150.

The frame dwelling, 115 Chestnut avenue, corner of Sheridan street, West Roxbury, has been purchased by Therese Duran from Josephine Sturt. The lot contains 3500 square feet of land and

carries \$1800 of the \$5300 total assessment.

SOUTH BOSTON AND SOUTH END
Mary J. McDonnell has placed a deed on record covering the purchase of three frame houses situated 227 to 231 West Ninth street, corner of 250 to 263 Dorchester street, South Boston. The total assessed value is \$6200, which includes \$3800 carried on 3283 square feet of land. Bernard Ferguson made the deed.

A South End transaction was between Samuel Beich, who sells to Samuel Plinsky, premises 51 East Dedham street, near Harrison avenue, deed coming through Barney Weiner. The property consists of a 3½-story brick house and 1000 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$3000, the land value alone being \$1800.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM SOLD
The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, Mrs. Emeline A. Tappan Bean, her estate situated near Silver lake on the Heniker road in the town of Warner, Merrimack county, N. H., comprising 24 acres of land, a dwelling house containing 9 rooms and a stable with an apple orchard. The estate was sold to Edward Hartz of Cambridge who has already taken possession.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Pittsburgh st., 29-31, ward 13; Boston Wharf Co., M. D. Stafford; brick storage.
Dorchester ave., 1037, ward 20; Caroline Strobel, D. J. Daly; wood dwelling.
Bellevue st., 84, ward 23; James Henderson; wood dwelling.
Parkman st., 19, ward 24; William H. Huntington; alter tenements.
Bismark st., 55, ward 22; New England Breweries Co.; alter brewery.

RAILROAD MEN'S WAGES INCREASED

Railroad employees received as wages for the fiscal year 1911 an amount greater by \$41,868,822, or 43-10 per cent than they would have received had the 1910 rates of wages been in effect; and greater by \$89,207,678, or 74-10 per cent than they would have received had the 1909 wage rates been in effect, according to the bureau of railway economics.

These results were obtained from the reports of railroads over 500 miles long, which pay about 83 per cent of the total railroad wages of the country. Probably there were increases also in the aggregate wages paid by the railroad less than 500 miles long, but they are not included in this comparison.

These results were arrived at through calculations that take account solely of the augmentation in the wages aggregate resulting from increases in rates of pay. Increases or decreases in wage totals due to variations in the number of employees are eliminated from consideration.

The increases have accrued to all employees except general and other officers. As the total operating revenues of these railroads were greater in 1911 than in 1910 by \$27,381,093, the increase in compensation to employees exceeded the increase in gross earnings by \$22,595,121.

INSTRUCTORS PLAN TO GO ABROAD

MINNEAPOLIS—Several members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota will spend the summer months in travel, says the Journal. Some will devote their time to study. The most extensive trip will be that taken by Prof. Josephine E. Tilden, who will leave in July for the Tahiti islands. She will spend a year and a half in New Zealand, Australia and the southern Pacific islands, studying plants with a view to finding some that can be utilized commercially in the United States and its possessions.

Miss Helen Whitney of the rhetoric department will sail from New York June 15 for the Azores islands. From there she will take a trip through the Mediterranean sea, spending some time in Egypt, Greece, Constantinople and other parts of Turkey. Then she will go to Italy and Austria and visit, among other places, Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence and Vienna. From Austria Miss Whitney will journey to France. England will also be visited, and about Sept. 2 she will sail for America from Antwerp.

William Stearns Davis, the author, and professor of history will spend the summer in France and England.

PLAN TO SURVEY HATCHIE RIVER

WASHINGTON—Representative McKellar has introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to make a survey of the Hatchie river from its junction with the Mississippi to Esaua Springs in Hardeman county to ascertain the cost and feasibility of improving it for navigation and of the drainage of adjoining swamp lands.

WATERTOWN GRADUATION PLANS

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the class of 1912 will be held tonight in the Methodist Episcopal church.

GREAT MOUNTAIN RAILWAY PLANNED

BRISTOL, Va.—The Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Company, seeking a western outlet as a means of reaching the coal and timber resources of eastern Kentucky and in order to provide a direct trunk line from the Carolinas to the great lakes, has let the contract for 40 miles of construction work through the most difficult portion of the Cumberland mountain range, says a despatch in the Baltimore Sun. The extension will be constructed across the mountains from Dante, Va., the present northern terminus of the road, to Elkhorn City, Ky., where it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The estimated cost of constructing the road is \$5,000,000. The work is to be undertaken quickly by the Rinehardt & Dennis Company, with offices at Charlottesville, Va.

The construction will be of the heaviest because of the mountainous country. There will be 19 tunnels, from 400 to 8000 feet long; 3,500,000 yards of excavations, of which 65 per cent is solid rock and the remainder principally loose rock; 40,000 yards of concrete masonry and various other items which will make up heavy construction work. About 5000 men will be employed.

ANCIENT MASONIC APRON EXHIBITED

PITTSBURGH—What is believed to be one of the oldest Masonic regalia in the state of Pennsylvania was exhibited here during the Knights Templar convocation. It is owned by J. D. Zimmerman of Marchand street. The apron was given to Mr. Zimmerman by his mother.

It was owned originally by Mr. Zimmerman's grandfather, Gen. John H. Hite, a resident of Stovestown, Somerset county. He was initiated and crafted in August, 1825, into Somerset lodge 84. This lodge ceased to exist in 1867.

Mr. Zimmerman intends to present the regalia to Washington lodge 253, of which his son, the late Joseph W. Zimmerman, was a member.

PHONE GIRLS TO MEET

Three meetings of members of the girls union of operators of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company are to be held tomorrow at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 Warren street. They will consider, probably, the statement regarding working hours and other requests by Jasper N. Kelley, president of the company.

SWAMPSCOTT SCHOOLS CLOSE

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Clarke and Beach grammar schools here were held in town hall last night. J. Henry Welch, a member of the school committee, read a selected list of honor pupils, and diplomas were presented by Arthur W. Stubbs, secretary of the school committee.

CHARLESTOWN STORE DAMAGED

Fire and water did damage estimated at \$6000 to the stock and three-story wooden building at 246 and 248 Main street, Charlestown, this morning. The blaze started from an unknown cause in the furniture store of Frank Meehan.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL HOLDS ITS GRADUATION AND AN EXHIBITION

Graduation exercises of the Massachusetts normal art school, Newbury and Exeter streets, were held today, with an address by Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, who distributed the diplomas.

Essays were read by Bertha Shirley Badger, Everett William Nye, Elizabeth Vose Pierce and Emeline Otis Mendum. Vocal solos were given by Waldo Francis Bates, Jr. The valedictory was by Ethel Graham Trask.

The graduates are:
Diploma A, B, Elementary C and D, and F—Amy Evelyn Adams, Bertha Shirley Badger, Gretchen Balch, Waldo Francis Bates Jr., Ella Blanche Brown, Helen Marie Clarke, Ellen Agnes Crampton, Daniel Darney, Ethel May Davis, E. Alice Verl Dickson, Annie Belle Frost, Olive Eleanor Fuller, Grover Arthur Goodsell, Evelyn Frances Gove, Winnifred Lavinia Green, Frank Patrick Kelly, Merle Alberta Kibbe, Barbara Kilby, Marjorie Loring, Elsie Louise Nourse, Ithamar Nyland, Edith May Pratt, Charlotte Anne Ryan, Annie Luella Squire, Ethel Graham Trask, Dora Harris Wetherbee, Cora Judson Whitman.

Diploma A and B—Mary Frances Bruce, Gladys Lillian Forbush, Emeline Otis Mendum, Hugh Clement Parker, Fannie Antoinette Pratt, Sam Sargent, Stuart Urquhart, Florence Lily Young.

Diploma A and C—Robert Frederick Aschenbach, Anna Loretta Monaghan, Everett William Nye, Frank Everett Parker.
Diploma A and D—Teresa Frances Gleason, Mary Eunice Wellington.

Diploma A, B and E—Helena Veronica Collins, Lillian Ethel Davis, Margarita Winifred Ellis, Marion Isabel Gilmore, Kenneth Smith Herdman, Laurie E. Winifred Hyson, Elizabeth Vose Pierce.

One of the most interesting and practical features of the public exhibition of the work of the students during the last year which is open today and Friday is the display by the lithographic art class under the instruction of the principal, George H. Bartlett. This school is said to lead the country in this line of instruction. Mr. Bartlett select his small class from those who show special ability. The reproductions by chemical engraving likewise come under his supervision.

WAKEFIELD TO GRADUATE 70

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The largest class on record will receive diplomas at the graduation exercises of the high school tonight: Classical course—Everett A. Carlton, Marjorie Cartwright, Alma M. Eaton, Adeline F. Hall, Florence J. McLaughlin, Esther E. Nelson, Francis D. O'Connell, Elizabeth P. Payne, Katherine N. Whitton, Dorothy Wilkins; general course—George H. Abercrombie, John A. Avery, Emily Blakie, Mary Bridge, Raymond G. Brown, Paul Cartwright, Theodore F. Cram, Marion L. Cooper, Eva J. Dazell, Katherine M. Doane, Camilla Draper, Edward S. Duffell, Chester W. Griffin, Laurence R. Harris, Calvin W. Hawes, Carl H. Holmberg, Philip W. Morrison, Jr., Lillian M. Oram, Jessie L. Pease, Russell B. Perkins, Helen Randall, Hazel H. Ryder, Helen A. Stoddard, Alta M. Strong, Thomas L. Thistle, Frederick E. Wallace, James Wilkinson, Jr., Walter J. Wolfe; commercial department—Arthur H. Bancroft, Horatio H. Cann, Dorothy W. Cate, Helen M. Cook, Agnes T. Costello, Julia L. Fay, Margaret T. Fay, Marion R. Harper, Irene F. Holland, Harriet L. Husson, Reginald Kendall, Annie G. Lemmers, Grace Mansfield, Mary McCarthy, Gertrude F. McGlory, William C. McKie, Walter P. Moore, Ethel M. Morrison, Ida M. Morrison, Katherine F. Mullen, William J. Murphy, Katherine F. Murray, Ella M. O'Brien, Alice I. O'Connell, Gertrude Oldfield, Henry P. O'Rourke, John H. Palmer, Alma L. Sahlholm, Hazel E. Schurman, Ralph W. Sedgely, Marguerite E. Taggart, Mary J. Whalen.

BOILERETTE USED IN MANY WAYS

Another ingenious invention from England is the boilerette, says the Detroit Free Press. According to the inventor, this utensil will do practically everything on a small scale—that a steam plant will do, being a pressure boiler and jacketed pan in one.

A double boiler fits into a pan and a valve on the upper edge of the outer boiler permits enough steam to escape to prevent the apparatus from blowing up.

Among the uses to which the boilerette can be put are preserving fresh fruit in glass jars, sterilizing milk, making potted meats, keeping food hot for long periods, making mullage and chemical extracts and many other things.

PAY OF OFFICIALS INCREASED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Regular annual increases in salaries in the Vancouver custom house will soon take effect. Most of these are in sums of \$50 and \$100 and will apply to nearly all of the employees except those who have reached the maximum.

MISS GARIBALDI IN AMERICA

BALTIMORE—Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the Italian patriot, Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, is in this city.

SHIPPING NEWS

The United Fruit Company's steamer, Captain Bennett, arrived today from Sousa, Santo Domingo. She berthed at Long wharf this afternoon, under command of Captain Petersen. She brought 15,000 stems of bananas.

Twenty-four days from Barbadoes the three-masted British schooner, E. A. Sabean, Captain Sabean, arrived at the South Boston molasses wharf today with 1196 barrels and 54 puncheons of molasses.

Laden with coal, the British steamer Lignan, Captain Peterson, arrived today from Louisiana, C. B., and anchored in the stream several hours before proceeding to her berth at Everett.

Probably the first British schooner that ever arrived here from the provinces via way of Vineyard Haven, came in today, when the St. Bernard, Capt. William McLeod, dropped anchor on the Bird island flats. Fourteen days were occupied in the passage. She brought 152,000 feet of spruce from Port Groville, N. S.

Eight fishing vessels brought fares of fresh groundfish to T wharf today, all good-sized catches excepting one. Haddock continues plentiful and cod is still scarce. Dealers' prices on the latter were slightly lower than those of Wednesday and yet the quotations are mid-winter figures.

Prices: Steak cod \$9 per hundred-weight, market cod \$4.25 @ \$6, haddock \$2.25 @ 2.50, pollock \$5.75 @ \$6, large hake \$5, medium hake \$3, and cusk \$2.50 @ 3.

Arrivals: Gladys & Nellie 70,500 pounds, Str. Ripple 68,700, Speculator 51,600, Washakie 41,300, Squanto 41,700, Genesta 27,000, Joseph P. Johnson 15,500, and the Fish Hawk 9500.

Arriving last evening, the Cunard liner Laconia brought 124 saloon, 272 second cabin and 665 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown. Among the saloon passengers was Maj. Henry L. Higginson, returning from a two months' trip in Italy, Switzerland and France.

Expected to reach here Thursday, the White Star liner steamer Arabic left Queenstown yesterday for this port. The Arabic is bringing 25 saloon, 75 second cabin and 400 steerage passengers.

Expected to reach here Sunday, the Allan line steamship Parisian is bringing 108 cabin and 107 third-class passengers from Glasgow.

NEW YORK—Sailing today aboard the steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg are the following from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Barth and Miss Erica Barth, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Craig and Miss R. Holz Craig, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Murphy and Miss Annette S. Murphy, Miss Lulu Prewitt, Alfred M. Tozzer, Mrs. C. M. Tozzer, Mrs. Alexander Williams and Miss A. E. Williams.

Captain Guttmersen of the wrecking schooner Ned P. Walker, which left Boston three months ago in search of a sunken treasure of the Cuban coast, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit Company's steamer Bellavente. He reported that the expedition was a failure.

Eleven days from St. Johns, N. F., the three-masted auxiliary missionary schooner George B. Chubb, Captain Pickles, arrived here today and berthed at the Old Gas House wharf.

Tied up to her berth today is steamer Corozal, which arrived yesterday from the South bringing the first shipment of railroad ties from the Gulf to Boston by steamer. The vessel had 64,076 ties in her holds, which she discharged at Mystic docks to be used by the Boston & Maine railroad. The vessel will proceed to Philadelphia where she will load much railroad material for Rio Janeiro.

Advices reached here today that the former fishing schooner George Parker which was sold at this port some time ago to Newfoundland men and registered under the British flag, has been lost at sea. She left Boston last April for Louisburg under command of Captain Diamond.

Leaving the Azores at 8 p. m. on Wednesday, the White Star liner Cretic from Mediterranean ports is due here next Tuesday.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str. Lignan (Br), Peterson, Louisburg, C. B.
Str. Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. Prince Arthur (Br), Captain Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. Chipewake, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str. Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Richmond, Pierce, Newport News, with lge. Idaho.

Tug Astral, Johnson, Baltimore, with lge. S. O. Co. No. 2.
Tug Constango, Olsen, Portland, Me.
Tug Confidence, Kemp, Searsport, Me.
Tug Onward, Doane, Gloucester, towed by S. O. Co. No. 78.

Tug Cuba, Bartlett, Norfolk, with lge. Mount Hope.
Sch. E. A. Sabean (Br), Sabean, Barbados via Saunderson.
Sch. George B. Chubb (Br), Pickles, St. Johns, N. F.
Sch. Helene, Nye, Rockport, Me.
Str. Transportation (Br), Hersey, Baltimore.

Bge. Elizabeth, Maurice river for Lynn, Mass.
Sailed
Str. Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; Florida, for New York, towed by S. O. Co. No. 94; tugs Ontario, Weehawken, towed by Cadonia, Pilgrim and Metacom; Watappa, towed by Coalade, Augusta; Vesta, Beverly, towed by lighter Hicks; May, towed by Elizabeth, Lynn; Sch. R. L. Tay, Bangor, yesterday; Eagle, Laura E. Melanson (Br), Meteghan, N. S., via Gloucester; Harriet C. Whitehead, Stonington, Me.; W. D. Mangum and Chase, Gloucester; str. Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Juniata, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; William Chisholm, Newport News, towed by Ohio; Massachusetts, New York; James S. Whitney, New York; tug Constango, Philadelphia, towed by Paxtang, Maple Hill and Carousing; sch. Harwood Palmer, Sewalls Point.

Cleared
Str. Bellavente (Br), Randall, Port Antonio.
Str. Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. Captain Bennett (Nor), Petersen, Porto Plata.
Str. Juanita, James, Norfolk.
Str. Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str. Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.
Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
NEW YORK, June 20—Arrd str. Algonquin, Sanchez, Turks Island, Australia, London, Shields via Del Breakwater, Zacapa, Colon, Kingston, Creole, New Orleans, Bermudian, Bermuda, Nana Macoris; Mohawk, Jacksonville, Charleston, S. C. Aquila, Guanaco, President Grant, Hamburg.

CHATHAM, June 20—Pd north, tugs Catawissa, Philadelphia, towed by Ashland for Bath, Bear Ridge for Portland and Phoenix for Bangor; Gettysburg, towed by Rutherford for Boston, Paxinos for Newburyport and Henry Clay for Gloucester; str. Massachusetts, New York for Boston; str. Nantucket, Norfolk.

Pd south, tug Swatara for Philadelphia, towed by Bethayres from Portsmouth, Saucen and Schuykill from Newburyport.

PROVIDENCE, June 19—Arrd, bge. Pottsville, Newport News.
LYNN, June 19—Arrd bge. Elizabeth, Maurice river.

SALEM, June 19—Arrd, tug Neponset, towed by Eugene Hooper, Newburyport, and left for Portland to tow sch. Samuel Dillaway to Boston.

PORTLAND, June 19—Arrived, tugs Constango, Philadelphia, towed by Hammond, Franklin and Coalcoke; Monocacy, towed by Herndon.

ROCKLAND, June 20—Arrd, str. Belfast, Boston for Bangor.
PROVIDENCE, June 19—Arrd, str. Indian, Baltimore and Norfolk; tug Hokendauqua, New York; bgs 806, Perth Amboy; 815, 804.

Sid. str. Allegany, Philadelphia.
ABERDEEN, Wash. June 19—Sid, sch. A. J. West, Antofagasta.

BALTIMORE, June 19—Sid, str. America, Nipe bay; Merrimack, Savannah and Jacksonville.
BRUNSWICK, June 19—Arrd, sch. John Paul, Hutchinson, Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 19—Arrd str. Katahdin, Boston; sch. Edward R. Baird, Baltimore.
CAPE HENRY, June 19—Pd in tug Covington, towed by Iowa, and Occidental, Boston and Indiana, New Bedford for Newport News. Pd out str. Weirside, Norfolk for Cristobal; Harad, Baltimore for Guantanamo and Santiago; Chesapeake for New York.

FIRE ISLAND, June 19—Pd east str. Clas. F. Mayer, Baltimore, towed by numbers Seven and Nineteen, Washington for Boston.

GALVESTON, June 19—Cld str. Disa, Frontera; Progresso, Havana. Sid str. Brazos, New York; Westgate, Bremen and London via Norfolk.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. June 19—Arrd str. Henry Williams, Charleston S. C.; Carib, New York via Wilmington N. C.

MR. WANAMAKER ARRIVES
CHICAGO—John Wanamaker's special train reached here at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon after a fast run from New York. He jumped into a taxi and was driven to the Coliseum where he arrived just in time to vote on the question of unseating the Taft delegates. Mr. Wanamaker is a Taft delegate from Philadelphia.

MR. SYNAN FOR HIGHWAY BOARD
James W. Synan of Pittsfield was named yesterday as the Governor's choice for the place on the highway commission made vacant by the retirement of Harold Parker of Lancaster. Governor Foss, besides nominating Mr. Synan, designated Col. William D. Sohier as the chairman of the board.

CARRIERS MAY GET HOLIDAY
Postmaster Mansfield is trying to make arrangements whereby 3000 letter carriers and clerks in the Boston postal district will be given a full holiday on July 4.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York	
Celtic, for Liverpool	June 20
Transatlantic, for Rotterdam	June 20
Tacoma, for Naples-Genoa	June 20
Cleveland, for Hamburg	June 20
Roma, for Naples-Marseilles	June 20
Prins Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	June 20
Pannonia, Gibraltar-Algiers	June 20
Prins II, Copenhagen	June 20
La Bretagne, Havre	June 20
Cameroon, for Glasgow	June 20
Maestric, for Southampton	June 20
New York, for Southampton	June 20
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp	June 20
Hamburg, for Hamburg	June 20
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	June 20
Campania, for Rotterdam	June 20
America, for Naples-Genoa	June 20
Provence, for Havre	June 20
Adriatic, for Liverpool	June 20
St. Paul, for Copenhagen	June 20
Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg	June 20
Rochambeau, for Havre	June 20
President Grant, for New York	June 20
Caronia, for Rotterdam	June 20
Caronia, for Liverpool	June 20
Oceanic, for Naples-Genoa	June 20
Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp	June 20
Mendoza, for Naples-Genoa	June 20
Minnetonka, for London	June 20
Oceanic, for Southampton	June 20
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	June 20
Sagamore, for Liverpool	June 20
Parisian, for Glasgow	June 20
Winifred, for Liverpool	June 20
Lafayette, for Liverpool	June 20
Celtic, for Genoa	June 20
Devonian, for Liverpool	June 20
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Marquette, for Antwerp	June 20
America, for Genoa	June 20
Domination, for Liverpool	June 20
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	June 20
Sailings from Montreal	
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool	June 20
Victorian, for Liverpool	June 20
Gramplan, for Liverpool	June 20
Acadian, for London	June 20
Laurentic, for Liverpool	June 20
Royal George, for Bristol	June 20
Tunisian, for Liverpool	June 20
Ionian, for Glasgow	June 20
Canada, for Liverpool	June 20
Corinthian, for London	June 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong	
Empress of India, for Vancouver	June 22
Canada Maru, for Tacoma.....	June 22
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco...	June 25
Sailings from Yokohama	
Antiochus, for Tacoma.....	June 22
Perla, for San Francisco.....	June 22
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma.....	June 26
Korea, for San Francisco.....	June 29
Sailings from Honolulu	
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco...	June 25
Honolulu, for San Francisco...	June 26

Stocks Endric, Closing Near the Best Prices

AFTER UNSTEADY OPENING STOCKS HAVE GOOD RISE

New York Market Begins to Show Strength When Bolt Is Assured in Republican Convention Today

LONDON IS SPOTTY

Price trend of New York securities during the early sales today was unsteady. The range was small and trading light. Opening quotations were around last night's closing or a little below. During the first half hour the tone weakened and with the exception of a few stocks, including Interborough preferred and American Can losses ranged from a good fraction to a point or more.

The sentiment among traders in New York is somewhat mixed. There are many professional traders who are bearish on general principles. Others are so because they think there is nothing to warrant higher prices now. But liquidation thus far has been unimportant. Butte & Superior was a distinctly weak feature of the Boston market during the early sales today. Price changes for other securities were small. Superior Copper became quite strong at the end of the first half hour.

Toward midday stocks generally recovered. Reading, after opening up 1/2 at 160 1/2, declined to 160 1/4 and then advanced more than a point. Lehigh Valley opened off a point at 171 1/2 and rose to 174 before midday. Steel opened off 1/4 at 60 1/2 and declined to 58 1/2 before rallying.

United States Rubber opened up 1/4 at 64 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before midday. National Biscuit opened up 1/2 at 156 1/2 and advanced more than two points further. American Can opened up 1/4 at 34 1/2 and advanced a point further. At midday the tone was fairly strong.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened off 1/4 at 49, dropped to 47 1/2, and then recovered the loss. Superior Copper opened unchanged at 40 1/2 and went to 44 before shading off. Alameda sold ex-dividend of 85 at the opening at 365, compared with 360, last night's closing price. There was considerable trading in U. S. Smelting. It opened up 1/2 at 41 1/2, advanced to 42 1/2, and then sold well below 41. Mohawk opened unchanged at 67 1/2 and advanced to 69.

It was a coincidence that, with the assurance that Colonel Roosevelt would bolt the Republican national convention this afternoon, stocks began to rise. At the beginning of the last hour the New York market was strong. Good gains were made by the railroads particularly. On the local exchange further gains were made by leading active stocks.

LONDON—At the late official session of the House the markets were irregular. Consols closed half higher. The official buying for the government was supplemented by purchases for banking interests inspired by the approach of the period when half yearly balance sheets are made up. Home rails were harder in spots.

American issues and Canadian Pacific reacted on advice from your side, but ended above lowest points. Diamond shares had a good tone on a reported further rise in the price of the stones. The rest of the list was steady.

Rio Tinto up 1/4 at 82 1/2. Continental bourses were irregular.

LIQUIDATING GRAIN OPTIONS

CHICAGO—This week's liquidating sales of July delivery grains were general and declines cleared the atmosphere in all pits considerably. A somewhat better shipping call developed in corn, while much speculative weakness has been eliminated. Liquidation is still on.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial silver 10 1/2¢; Mexican dollars 48¢.

LONDON—Bar silver 28 1/2¢, up 1/4¢.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled this afternoon; fair tonight and Friday.

Light scattered showers have occurred during the last 24 hours from Illinois eastward to New Jersey and in Vermont, Texas and Oklahoma. Disturbance central over the lake region is producing warm, muggy weather in the northern states. There is no well defined storm area this morning east of the Rocky mountains. The pressure is rising slowly in the central and eastern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 70; 12 noon 72; 4 p. m. 74
Average temperature yesterday, 64 1/2

IN OTHER CITIES

New York.....70; Portland, Me.....60
Buffalo.....68; Albany.....72
Nantucket to New Jersey.....68
Washington.....61; Chicago.....68
Philadelphia.....61; Des Moines.....70
Jacksonville.....61; Denver.....72
San Francisco.....62; St. Louis.....68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....4:57; high water.....7:24
Sun sets.....7:24; 3:34 a. m., 3:49 p. m.
Length of day.....15:17

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ill-Chal 1st pt.	2	2	2	2
Amalgamated	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
Am Ax Chem	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Ax Chem pl.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	74	75	72 1/2	75
Am Beet Sugar pl. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Can	35 1/2	36 1/2	35	35 1/2
Am Can pl.	116 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2
Am Car Frndy	59	60	59	60
Car Frndy pl.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cities	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Cities pl.	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Am Ice	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
Am Lined Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Loco	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Smelting	84 1/2	86	84 1/2	86
Am Smelting pl.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel	88	88	88	88
Am Sugar	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Am T & T	145 1/2	146	145 1/2	146
Am Writing Pa.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Wire	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Am Wire 1st pt.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Wire 2nd pt.	88	88	88	88
At. Coast Line	138	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Balt & Ohio 1st pt.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
B. & O. T.	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Ca. Pacific	265	265 1/2	264 1/2	265
Central Leather	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Chi. & Gr. West	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Chi. & N. West	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Chino	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Col. Fuel	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Con. Gas	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Corn Products 1st pt.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Denver 1st pt.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Denver 2nd pt.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Eric 1st pt.	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53
Eric 2nd pt.	42	42	42	42
Gen. Electric	170 1/2	171	170 1/2	171
Gen. Motor Co. 1st pt.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr. N. Pac.	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	134
Gr. N. Pac. 1st pt.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Guar. Ex. Co.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Harvester	120	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Ill. Central	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ill. Central 1st pt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met 1st pt.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int. Marine	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int. Marine 1st pt.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Int. Paper 1st pt.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Kan. City S. P.	60	60	60	60
Kan. & Tex.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106
Lehigh Valley	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
L. & N.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Mackay	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Man. Comp.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Manhattan	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Met. Petroleum Co.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Miam.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M. & St. P. 1st pt.	142	142 1/2	142	142 1/2
M. & St. P. 2nd pt.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat. Lead	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Nat. Lead 1st pt.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N. Y. Central	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
N. Y. Central 1st pt.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Norfolk & Western	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Norfolk & Western 1st pt.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Peoples Gas	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Philadelphia Co.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pittsburgh	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pittsburgh 1st pt.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Pittsburgh 2nd pt.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Quaker Oats	100	100	100	100
Quaker Oats 1st pt.	12	12	12	12
Quaker Oats 2nd pt.	100	100	100	100
Ray Cons. Corp.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Reading 1st pt.	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88
Reading 2nd pt.	98	98	98	98
Reading 3rd pt.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Republic Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rock Island	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island 1st pt.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Rock Island 2nd pt.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island 3rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 4th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 5th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 6th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 7th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 8th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 9th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 10th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 11th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 12th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 13th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 14th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 15th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 16th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 17th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 18th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 19th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 20th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 21st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 22nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 23rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 24th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 25th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 26th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 27th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 28th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 29th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 30th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 31st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 32nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 33rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 34th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 35th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 36th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 37th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 38th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 39th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 40th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 41st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 42nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 43rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 44th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 45th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 46th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 47th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 48th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 49th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 50th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 51st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 52nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 53rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 54th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 55th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 56th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 57th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 58th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 59th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 60th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 61st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 62nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 63rd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 64th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 65th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 66th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 67th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 68th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 69th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 70th pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 71st pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island 72nd pt.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MUCH LAND OPENED
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—As evidencing the determination of the government to overtake the great demand for land and also to provide areas for newcomers to select from, there are now open for selection in various parts of the state in suitably-sized blocks, lands comprising in all 291,701 acres; and in addition, those in course of survey, or about to be surveyed, aggregate 1,293,000 acres. These latter will be available as soon as surveys are complete, at intervals from two months to 16 months hence.

The lands now open and those about to be made available vary in quality from good repurchased agricultural land to less valuable areas, of which a large proportion is arable and will when cleared at a cost of about £1 per acre, grow good crops of wheat. Areas sufficient to enable a settler to make a comfortable living for himself and family may be taken up on agreement to purchase, at prices from about 5s. per acre to about £6 per acre, according to quality. The purchase money is to be paid within 30 years in equal half-yearly instalments, or in the case of repurchased lands within 35 years, the first 10 payments being interest only.

Lands other than those repurchased may, if preferred, be taken on perpetual lease at rentals from 1d. upward, according to quality.

Young men in Britain desirous of becoming landowners will therefore find in South Australia every facility for acquiring land. The cost of preparing the land for wheat, sowing and harvesting is about 25s. per acre. This includes cost of seed, manure, clearing and fair rental value for the land.

In addition to the above, there are some extensive tracts of pastoral country between the latitude of Oodnadatta and the northern boundary of South Australia which are about to be thrown open for application. Owing to matters connected with the construction of the transcontinental railway from Oodnadatta northwards much of this land, which aggregates 46,000 square miles, has been held under permit from year to year. Now that the commonwealth has taken over the northern territory, however, it has been decided to offer the land under pastoral leases of 45 years' duration at rentals varying from 1s. to 3s. a square mile per annum. The 46,000 square miles will be offered in 107 blocks.

NEW FRENCH LINE
TO RUN STEAMERS
TO BRAZIL PORTS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—A new French steamship line, known as the Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique, will commence in October a passenger service from Bordeaux to Brazil and the River Plate. Two 12,000-ton steamers have been ordered; these, however, are not likely to be ready for service for another 18 months.

Being unable to build its own boats in the time at its disposal, the company has therefore purchased various vessels from French, British and German steamship lines. From the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique it has secured the steamers La Bretagne and La Gasconne, both built in 1886. It has also secured the Ormuz, the oldest of the Orient line vessels, which also was built in 1886; the Bibby liner Staffordshire, built in 1894, and the Union Castle liners Avondale Castle and Tintagel Castle, built respectively in 1896 and 1897.

Its fleet is completed by the German steamship Kaiser Friedrich, built in 1897. This vessel, which is the largest of the new purchases, is of 12,000 tons, the remaining vessels being between 6000 and 7000 tons.

NEW AVIARIES
ARE COMPLETED
AT LONDON ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The aviaries at the zoo, which of late years have become one of the most attractive features of the gardens, have been reconstructed and remodeled under the direction of Seth Smith, the curator of birds. The summer aviaries are situated between the ape and monkey houses and consist of enclosures with roofs of wire netting forming the outer boundary.

This arrangement is to prevent cats from walking over the top of the aviaries and frightening the birds. The new aviaries are specially constructed for the nesting of rare birds, the back part of the enclosures being overgrown with shrubs and grass. In each division of the aviaries there are small pools where the birds can drink and take their baths.

The swine have also been given new homes. Each home has a concrete yard with a sleeping place, and the yards open into a large space covered with grass and with a pond for bathing. In these enclosures are to be seen the common wild swine of Europe, the African wart hog and river hog and the South American peccary.

ARAB TRIBESMEN
FOILED IN ATTACK
ON BUNDAR ABBAS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The recent attack by Arab tribesmen on Bundar Abbas gave the British military and naval forces an opportunity of exemplifying the vigilance which they have been maintaining for so long a time in suppressing the arms traffic in the Persian gulf. The tribesmen had been goaded into action by the unsatisfactory nature of the gun-running operations during the past year or so, and decided to retaliate by a sudden descent on Bundar Abbas.

They suddenly appeared before the town and seized the municipal water wells, but a detachment of the 7th Rajputs was quickly disembarked at the threatened point, while bluejackets from the cruisers Fox and Perseus were also landed.

The result was that the Arabs were soon driven away from the water works and the bluejackets and troops were re-embarked, a detachment of the Rajputs being left behind to strengthen the consular guard. The affair was, in fact, over almost as soon as it began.

MELBOURNE SEEKS NIGHT TRAINS



(Reproduced by permission of the Government Immigration and Tourist Bureau)
Collins street in Melbourne, one of the few large business centers and capitals of states where the train service is entirely suspended at night

PHONETIC METHOD
OF READING TAUGHT
TO MUHAMMADANS

M. Gasprinsky, editor of the Oldest Tartar Newspaper in Russia, Introduces More Modern System of Learning

SCHOOL IN BOMBAY

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—A recent issue of the Egyptian Gazette contains an interesting account of the efforts which have been made by M. Gasprinsky, the editor of the oldest Tartar newspaper in Russia, to introduce among Muhammadans the phonetic system of teaching children to read and write. By the new method children, instead of being taught to read by spelling out the names of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, the system used by Muhammadans generally, are taught at once to associate letters with sounds and to form them into syllables. In this way the average child can learn to read intelligently in 40 days, whereas under the old system six months or a year were required, and even then the result left much to be desired. In the Crimea, in fact, the nullahs who have adopted the new system have found themselves compelled to fill in the time gained by giving instruction in other subjects.

The system introduced by M. Gasprinsky has already been adopted at the normal school for teachers which was established at Constantinople after the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and the teachers who are now being trained there will gradually introduce it into the elementary schools all over the country.

So valuable does M. Gasprinsky feel his system to be that during the past winter he paid a visit to Bombay and established a school in that city. Here, in addition to 50 or 60 children, three teachers are engaged in learning the system. M. Gasprinsky was fortunate in finding in Bombay a Muhammadan who knew Turkish, and he took advantage of this gentleman's knowledge by getting him to translate his lesson book from Turkish into Urdu and then to publish it.

Immediately after the opening of the school M. Gasprinsky left India, convinced that the benefits of his system would so rapidly become apparent that it would be eagerly adopted by Indian Muhammadans generally. He seems to have been impressed by what he saw of British administration in India. "The only thing absolutely forbidden," he is reported to have said, "is rebellion. In every other respect the people seem to me to be entirely free."

NEW PAYMASTER
GENERAL HAS BEEN
APPROVED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Strachey to be paymaster general in the place of Lord Ashby St. Ledger. It is pointed out that the resignation is but a process of rearrangement of duties in the House of Lords. Hitherto Lord Ashby St. Ledger has held both for the home office and the Irish office, but under the new arrangement the former office will be represented by Lord Strachey, and the Irish office will continue to be represented by Lord Ashby St. Ledger, who will sit on the government front bench and continue to help Lord Crewe in all matters relating to Ireland.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINE
LESSENS STATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As a result of the gradual conversion of horse drawn fire brigades into motor drawn ones and the consequent increase of speed with which they can go from one point to another, a decrease in the number of fire stations is envisaged. In connection with this the London county council find that the proposed sub-stations at Brixton hill, North End, Fulham and Roehampton will not be required.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
IN ENGLAND SUBJECT
OF LONDON LECTURE

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Melbourne is one of the very few large business centers and capitals of states whose train service is entirely discontinued during the night. This has many inconveniences, perhaps the greatest of which is the fact that a number of workers, such as telegraph officials, restaurant attendants, watchmen and tramway employees, whose work has to continue to a late hour, have to get home as best they can, and this often means a long walk along a deserted road. It is hoped that very soon some amelioration will be brought to this condition of things. Now that the gasoline driven motor trains have been introduced, the excuse put forward by the railway company that it would be a waste of money to run full-power engines when only a few passengers travel, will no longer hold good. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity for experiments will occur this summer when a new steam motor car, which has been ordered from England by the railway company, will be delivered. This will provide accommodation for 54 passengers.

ENGLISH DOMESTIC
DRAMA ANALYZED
BY A. E. MORGAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A. E. Morgan of University College, Exeter, read a paper on "English Domestic Drama" before the Royal Society of Literature. The lecturer said there were, he thought, two recent reasons why people turned from the conventional idealistic tragic method to write realistic domestic dramas. Ostensibly the reason was to warn people from evil by showing them, dramatically, the terrible consequences of sin, and, secondly, to provide the public with what it liked best, a thoroughly sensational plot.

In England they knew that no art existed only for its own sake. Even such an artist's artist as Shelley was struggling to hasten the advent of the millennium, and with all his humor Mr. Shaw was a born preacher. It was said that the eighteenth was the century of didacticism, but it seemed as if it would be outdone by the twentieth. The bulk of modern dramatists still clung to the general frame work of the older plays and retained the convention of relevant movement towards a climax.

There were dramatists who were beginning to wonder as to the possibility of dispensing with even a climax, and it might be said that although tragedy was still written with the design of effecting the emotions by means of a crisis, the crisis was perhaps not essential, and certainly it was not essential to frame a play on the great events of great lives. Such was the doctrine proved, at least for this age, by the successes of modern tragedy.

KANGAROO DESIGN
FOR NEW STAMP

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Ever since Australia became a commonwealth, the question of a federal postage stamp has been under consideration. Competitive designs by experts have been called for, but it appears that Mr. Fraser, the present postmaster-general, is not satisfied with any of the designs submitted to him, and is therefore providing the commonwealth with a stamp of a new and somewhat original design of his own.

The new stamp bears an outline map of Australia, as well as an illustration of the kangaroo and the rabbit. Public opinion does not seem to be wholly in favor of Mr. Fraser's proposal, and the hope has been expressed in some quarters that the head of the sovereign will still be retained on the design which will be finally adopted.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
IN ENGLAND SUBJECT
OF LONDON LECTURE

A. A. Campbell Swinton Tells Royal Institution Sun's Rays Offer Great Source of Energy When Coal Is Gone

PROGRESS TRACED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the Royal Institution, London, a lecture was given recently by A. A. Campbell Swinton on "Electricity Supply: Past, Present, and Future." Mr. Swinton reviewed the progress made from 1882, when Parliament passed the first of the electric lighting acts, up to the present day. This act of 1882 was partly based upon recommendations made by a committee which sat in 1879, and it is an amusing fact that the town clerk of Liverpool explained to this committee that the corporation of Liverpool were in a very advantageous position for supplying electricity to their borough, as they had a 20 horsepower engine which worked a fountain during the day, and might well be used to supply electricity at night. At the end of last year, Mr. Swinton added, the electric supply plant of the corporation of Liverpool amounted to about 50,000 horsepower.

Up to the year 1885 the most important improvements that were made were improvements in the batteries and dynamos, also in the cables, switches and other apparatus that distribute the electricity. But in 1885 the advent of the steam turbine with its high-speed rotation marked a great advance. Steam turbines are now in general use, and where electrical generation on a large scale is needed the steam turbine is used almost exclusively.

Turning to the consideration of the future of electric supply, Mr. Swinton said that the steam turbine seemed likely to maintain its position where large electrical powers are needed. In smaller stations where units up to 500 or 1000 kilowatts are wanted, the internal combustion engine offers advantages. The maximum that can at present be obtained per cylinder from the internal combustion engine is about 1500 kilowatts, while the larger size of a steam turbine, the higher is its efficiency. Probably coal will be used in England until it is exhausted, as it is much cheaper than oil, but it will be turned into gas, and the sulphate of ammonia and the tar will be saved. But whether in the future the gas will be used to heat boilers to supply steam to turbines, or whether it will be used in internal combustion engines will depend on the improvements that will probably be made both in the gas firing of boilers and in internal combustion engines.

Concluding, the lecturer turned to the subject that has lately received so much attention, the question of what sources of energy will be available when coal and oil are exhausted. Water power can only furnish a very small proportion of the heat required. At present neither the tides nor the internal heat of the earth seem likely to be available, and the immense amount of energy stored up in the atom is at present out of our reach. As regards the radiant energy that reaches our earth from the sun, on a clear day Sir J. J. Thomson has calculated that this energy amounts to about 7000 horse-power per acre, and here Mr. Swinton said is a problem of the greatest importance for the physicist to solve.

MR. BALFOUR GIVES
VIEWS ON FEELING
TOWARD GERMANY

British Statesman Points Out That Historic Past Offers No Cause for Uneasiness Seen Among His People

BIG NAVY THE CRUX

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The June number of the German monthly review, Nord und Sud, contains a remarkable article by Mr. Balfour, in which he states in the clearest and most frank manner what he describes as the "English point of view" with regard to the vexed question of Anglo-German relations. The article was written at the invitation of the editor, Professor Stein, who recently spent some time in England, and who, feeling that the moment was ripe for an improvement in Anglo-German relations, invited leading English and German politicians and publicists to expound their views upon the subject.

Mr. Balfour at once makes it clear that he does not propose to adopt the attitude either of a judge or of a critic, his object being merely to present the English point of view clearly and without offense.

After referring to the deep uneasiness with which the people of Britain contemplate possible developments of German policy, he seeks to find a reason for this state of affairs. It cannot, he says, be attributed to prejudice rooted in a historic past, for the German nation has never been an enemy. It must, he feels, be due to the interpretation which Englishmen have thought themselves obliged to place upon a series of facts, or supposed facts, each of which taken by itself might be of small moment, but which taken together can neither be lightly treated nor calmly ignored.

First and foremost comes the constant increase of the German navy. If Englishmen, he says, were sure that the German fleet was only going to be used for defensive purposes they would not care how large it was; for a war of aggression against Germany is to them unthinkable. If Germans dissent from this statement they should remember that Great Britain is a commercial nation, and that war, whatever its issue, is ruinous to commerce and to the credit upon which commerce depends; that Britain is a political nation, and an unprovoked war would shatter it; a day the most powerful government; and lastly, that the United Kingdom is an insular nation wholly dependent upon sea-borne supplies, possessing no considerable army either for home defence or foreign service, and compelled, therefore, to play for very unequal stakes should Germany be an opponent in the hazardous game of war.

"There are two ways," he continues, "in which a hostile country can be crushed. It can be conquered or it can be starved. If Germany were master in our home waters she could apply both methods to Britain. Were Britain 10 times master in the North sea she could apply neither method to Germany. Without a superior fleet Britain would no longer count as a power. Without any fleet at all, Germany would remain the greatest power in Europe."

With Britain, therefore, the question is one of the mere instinct of self-preservation. Mr. Balfour proceeds to complain that when the greatest military power in the world, is adding to her army and navy, and building strategic railways to the frontiers of the small states on her borders, it is not easy for Britain to believe that her navy is built solely for purposes of defence. To those who favor the present German policy, German development means German territorial expansion, and this in turn has led to the conviction which prevails so widely in Germany that Britain stands in Germany's way and seeks to thwart Germany's natural development. Such a feeling can only lead to a belief that Germany and Britain are predestined enemies, that the ambitions of the one and the security of the other are irreconcilably opposed. Though he does not believe in any such predestination Mr. Balfour asks whether it can be a matter of surprise that other countries watch the steady growth of her powers of aggression with undisguised alarm and anxiously consider schemes for meeting what they are driven to regard as a common danger.

PLANNERS LAYING
OUT SITE AT DELHI

(Special to the Monitor)
DELHI, India—A meeting took place at Delhi between the viceroy and the three town-planning experts who have come out from England in connection with the planning of the new capital. These gentlemen, traveling by motor car or on elephants, have explored all the ground within a five-mile radius of Delhi in their search for the most suitable site. Meanwhile work is proceeding in connection with the horticultural and gardening operations required for the new capital.

EMIGRATION LEAGUE
HELPS THE RETIRED
ARMY AND NAVY MEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In a country depending on voluntary service for the recruitment of its army and navy the problem of finding employment for the retired soldier or sailor is somewhat acute. Unable as he usually is, except in such a branch as the Royal Engineers, to exercise any definite trade, he returns to civil life with little to help him beyond the qualities developed by his military or naval training.

Various agencies exist to assist him in obtaining employment, and among the more recent of these is the Naval and Military Emigration League, which was started two years ago. This league does not exist so much to encourage emigration as to help men of good character, who are unable on leaving the services to obtain employment in the United Kingdom, to go where they can get it. Since the league started some 500 men, exclusive of wives and families, have been sent out to the colonies, and even a larger number would have been sent had funds permitted.

An interesting example of the work done is offered by the case of a man who had formerly been obliged to sleep on the embankment and in shelters. Hearing of his case a member of Parliament sent him to the league, who arranged for his emigration to Canada. Here, immediately on his arrival, he was offered six positions, and is at present working on the railway and earning \$2 a day.

NEW LIGHT UPON
RUBENS DESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The exhibition of Rubens' sketches and studies at the Dowdeswells galleries has been the means of bringing to light an interesting fact concerning some important sketches lent by Lord Barrymore to the exhibition. These sketches, which are six in number, were made for reproduction in tapestry. The existence of these tapestries, which had up till now been problematic, has been proved.

The tapestry for No. 1 design of Lord Barrymore's sketches is owned by Sir H. B. Samuelson, as well as another representing "Achilles received among the daughters of Lyncodes." This second panel is a reproduction of a subject of one of Rubens' missing designs.



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THE HOME FORUM

MUSEUM OF PEACEFUL ARTS

THE plan for a museum of peaceful arts proposed at a recent meeting of the American Association of Museums in New York would have buildings erected on made lands on the Hudson which should contain permanent exhibits of the progress made in electricity, steam, aviation, navigation, safety, agriculture, mining, labor, historic records, textiles, architecture, scenic embellishment, gardening, commerce and efficiency.

Dr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., chairman of the committee, said that it is thought that the exhibitions at Chicago and St. Louis would have been more effective, if smaller permanent buildings could have been erected instead of the expensive temporary structures. Then they could have served such a purpose as is projected for the museum of peaceful arts.

Among the plans would be halls where school children can assemble under the

care of competent expositors. They would thus see what has actually been accomplished in various branches where text-book instruction is usually had. These museums would forward the study of the development of all arts in relation to international commerce and give impetus to a too much neglected means of general prosperity.

New French Painter

The real glory of the year's Paris salons is at the Artistes Français, in work of a master who was but lately young and abhorred of the Philistine. It is Henri Martin, in two paintings—"Autumn" and "Les Devides" (two girls winding yarn). When I wrote of this painter at his beginnings, I was sharply reminded that he was only "decorative," says a writer in the New York Post. He is decorative still, to a degree seen out of pictures only in fairy land.

The two girls, one winding yarn from the other's hands, are seated facing each other on a stone balustrade reaching across the picture. Between the balustrade and across the rail, we look off to a sudden glory of molten autumn tints from the valley below up yonder to the hills and horizon. And the lines are decorative, and the colors, and all the composition of colors and lines—with nightingales at sunset from the shining hillside answering the heart of youth.

"Autumn" is hung in another hall; but from the door between you can look, right and left, at both paintings at an appropriate distance. They are surely decorative; and few laboring critics would venture now to doubt that Henri Martin is a painter with a high art of his own.

Advance Information

Advance sheets for a current issue of Harper's Weekly lately told us with pleasant humor that writing under the title "Are Women Human Beings?" Charlotte Perkins Gilman investigates this problem and returns an answer in the affirmative.

Fear not thou the hidden purpose of that power which alone is great.—Tennyson.

LAND WHERE ROSE TREES GROW

THE phrase rose tree is somehow strangely alluring, far beyond the words rose bush or even climbing rose. Perhaps the association here of the idea of a tree's permanence and strength with the evanishing charm of the rose is reassurance, and this is why poets love the image of a tree of roses, rare as the sight may be.

But Portland roses seem to satisfy this poetic imagery with nonchalant grace, and the massed roses pile up in arboreal dignity on every lawn. Roses blooming out of doors almost all round the year is one of the alluring promises which draw folk across the continent to the verge of the balmy Pacific. Byron bade us seek roses in December as soon as trust a critic. Nowadays one may find roses not only under glass but out of doors in northern climes in December, and it is likewise well known that the critic's armory is no longer stocked exclusively with arrows and knives. One may find there now banners of victory to flaunt a poet's triumph with friendly acclaim. And alas! Today there are fewer poets. Had the critical pruning knife of old after all its justification?

Browning has a poem about a rose tree, and in "Lalla Rookh" there is one of Moore's charming songs about a bower of roses which may well bring an image of a similar abundance of roses. He sings:

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long.
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream
To sit in the roses and hear the birds' song.

That bower and its music I never forget,
But oft when alone in the bloom of the year,
I think, is the nightingale singing there yet,
Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No, the roses have withered that hang o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gathered while freshly they shone,
And a dew was distilled from their flowers that gave
All the fragrance of summer, when summer was gone.

American Constitution

THE constitution of 1789 deserves the veneration with which the Americans have been accustomed to regard it. It is true that many criticisms have been passed upon its arrangement, upon its omissions, upon the artificial character of some of the institutions which it creates. . . . And whatever success it has attained must be in a large measure ascribed to the political genius, ripened by long experience, of the Anglo-American race by whom it has been worked, and who might have managed to work even a worse drawn instrument. Yet after all deductions it ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of definiteness in principle with elasticity in details. . . .—James Bryce.

Banana Cloth

It has been left to the Chinese to teach us how the tons of banana fiber thrown on the rubbish heap every year can be converted into banana cloth and sold at a most remunerative price.

The process of manufacture is very simple. One-year old plants are selected and the stock is unrolled and steamed over caldrons of boiling water till soft. It is a simple matter then to remove the green outer skin by passing strips of the stalk through an instrument provided with two scrapers.

The fiber thus obtained is placed in cloth and pounded in order to drive out excess moisture, and is next cleaned and twisted into yarn for weaving. Banana cloth is said to be eminently suitable for tropical wear and is very durable. At present the price would seem to be almost prohibitive, as a roll of banana cloth five yards long and one yard wide sells for about \$5.70. As the enterprise is a brand new one high prices are to be expected, but they are sure to right themselves as the demand for this kind of cloth grows and the supply endeavors to keep pace with it.—Cuba Opportunities.

Naturalized

Ray S. Baker, the author, in an argument on immigration at Lawrence, according to the New York Tribune, cited the marvelous speed with which the immigrant family, be it German or French or what not, becomes assimilated into the national life.

"An instance of this assimilation occurs to me," he said. "I know a worthy Neapolitan, one Paolo Cenci, who came to this country three years ago. Paolo's little son, Francisco, an American citizen of 7, looked up from his school-books the other evening to ask: 'Say, pa, what year was it you Italians discovered us in?'—Buffalo Commercial.

Public opinion is a weak tyrant compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines, or rather indicates, his fate.—Thoreau.

Wages in Hawaii

At the beginning of 1912 various Hawaiian sugar plantations adopted a plan for the additional compensation of laborers working for wages, which has been styled the "sliding scale bonus." This is based on the New York market price for 96 degree raw sugar, duty paid.

If said market price averages for the year 3.55 cents per pound—\$71 per ton—laborers receiving \$24 per month and under are entitled to a bonus of 1 per cent of their year's earnings, and for every \$1 per ton increase over \$71 per ton the bonus is increased 1 per cent, so that if sugar averages for the year 4 cents per pound—\$80 per ton—the bonus will be 10 per cent of the year's earnings, and so on, with an increase of 1 per cent for every \$1 per ton.—Consular Report.

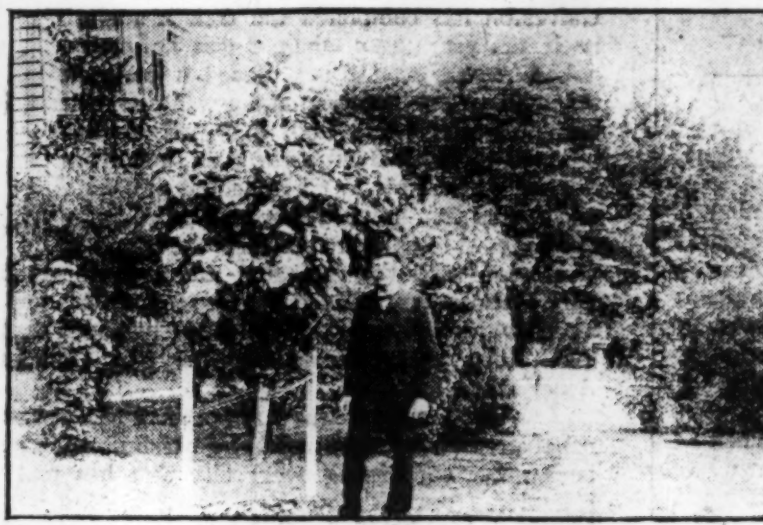
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Errors of Instinct

It has been ascertained that insects, and twilight and nocturnal insects in particular, are attracted not only by a smell, but also by luminous impressions. A French expert relates, on this point, a very curious fact.

Being in a bedroom in a hotel, he noticed, in the semi-darkness of the dawn, a hawk moth fluttering in all directions. On the walls and on the ceiling of the room flowers were roughly painted. The moth, deceived by appearances, flew from one to the other, thrusting its proboscis forward, as if to make it penetrate into the calyx of the flowers. It was only after a great number of fruitless attempts that it ceased to do this.

"Mamma," inquired little Waldo Bunker of Boston, who is spending the winter in Florida, "what is that body of water?" "The Atlantic ocean," exclaimed little Waldo, in amazement. "Why, I thought the Atlantic ocean was near Boston!"—Master, Mate, and Pilot.



(Photo by H. A. French, Portland, Ore.)
A PAUL NERON ROSE TREE, PORTLAND, ORE.

"MY BURDEN IS LIGHT"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A THOUGHTFUL consideration of the burdens under which mankind suffers is not very cheering; rather it tends if we are not very careful to a pessimistic view of the world generally and of the Ruler of the world in particular. But it ought to have this effect also: That of causing us to investigate the matter with a view of discovering the remedy for what it is evident is a most unsatisfactory condition.

If it is asked why men should struggle and suffer and die like "the beasts that perish," without any apparent compensation for it all, the reply should be that that is a very limited view of the problem of humanity. For every disease there is a remedy. For every ill from which mortals suffer there is a power that can overcome it.

Is it not right that this should be so? Why should men not hope for relief from burdens that are often more than they can bear? Most men do, else life to them would be dismal in the extreme. Hope always has and always will "spring eternal in the human breast"; but to be of practical use it must develop into faith in a power for good and into a consciousness that life is something more than the commonly accepted material conception of it.

What a wonderful insight Christ Jesus must have had into the woes of humanity. It was his mission to bring relief. He everywhere saw men laboring and heavily laden tossed about in the storm of mortal beliefs; often chartless and rudderless; often assuming a virtue that they had not; their religion largely limited to rites and ceremonies, with only the faintest conception of God and spiritual realities, engaged in laying up treasures for earth only.

It was into this moral darkness that he came as a great light, bringing tidings of joy, revealing the Father, proclaiming that God was a very present help to all, that His kingdom was "at hand," and that men need not seek Him in vain. The message of Jesus was one of love, of redemption, of freedom, of victory, of peace. It was the eternal message of the eternal God, that never loses its freshness or its power, that meets in the most perfect way the needs of humanity, and that is just as exhaustive as it is fruitful unto good works and to the glory of the Truth. It was this message that in its pristine beauty and simplicity was revived and proclaimed by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The hospitality that this message has received and the beneficent products of its practical application, attest its divine character beyond any cavilling.

What are the results? The message lays down certain conditions to men if they would be free from the thrall of life's material burdens, and promises that the rewards shall be not material.

but spiritual. The virtues of the heavenly kingdom are the very opposite of those of the world.

It has frequently been said that life is not easy, nor was it intended to be. Jesus did not promise that men should be relieved of yoke and burden; but that when they sought "blessedness," as he outlined it in the Beatitudes, when their thoughts, their desires were toward the spiritual rather than the material; when they looked to be guided in all things by the Holy Spirit, Love and Truth—when, in fact, they had caught even a glimpse of the perfect standard of righteousness, involving the elimination of all that is selfish, impure and ignominious—then, and not until then, would they really experience that the Christly yoke may be borne easily and joyously and the Christly burden found to be light enough to bring peace beyond human apprehension.

The availability of the divine provision for men's redemption is one of the eternal facts that we need to ponder over. What needless, hopeless limitation we place upon ourselves; yes, even upon God and the universe: "Most of our errors in conduct," wrote a famous bishop, "arise from confining our life by limits of time and space. Three score years then and sense-impressions—as if they were all!" Which means, as we learn, that while men continue to follow the behest of human thought rather than seek the guidance of the one and only Mind, they will find no relief. And surely this is quite rational. "What-ever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government," wrote Mrs. Eddy on page 225 of Science and Health; and she added, "Truth makes man free."

Now the truth of the whole matter is that it is only when men are awakened to the spiritual concept of God and the universe, in-holding man, that they begin to see how woefully they have failed in their search for happiness. This thought may indeed be carried further.

While we must look with a sympathetic eye on the magnificent efforts that are everywhere being made to uplift humanity, to better the conditions of men and women and make life less a burden and a toil, we may be led to ask how far will these succeed if the work is done from a purely materialistic point of view and for the promotion only of materialistic interests? Mankind needs to learn that the divine claims are paramount, that peace and happiness are won only on a spiritual basis, and that human endeavor is successful in the highest sense only in proportion to its spiritual purpose.

Everything that helps to bring light and gladness to human hearts must be welcomed; but the qualification for the kingdom of Heaven is character, and true character is spiritual in its essence. Therein lies the secret of blessedness.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of glove?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Good day.

Father's Return

The famous writer, William Makepeace Thackeray, came to America from England to read from his books and talk to American audiences, and his daughter, in a book about her father, tells about his home-coming. She says:

"I can still remember sitting with my grandparents expecting his return. My sister and I sat on the red sofa in the little study, and shortly before the time we had calculated that he might arrive came a little ring at the front door, only we were so afraid that it might not be he that we did not dare to open it, and there we stood until a second and much louder ringing brought us to our senses. 'Why didn't you open the door?' said my father stepping in, looking well, broad and upright, laughing. In a moment he had never been away at all."

Author—Have you read my new book? Friend—Yes.
Author—What do you think of it? Friend—Well, to be candid with you, I think the covers are too far apart.—Pick-Me-Up.

WORK AS PLAY IN SCHOOL

IN Gary, Ind., there is a big school-house with a five-acre yard around it. Every week-day in the year four or five hundred children are at play in that yard from 9 o'clock to 5. If you could see them, you would pause for more than a passing glance, for you never saw such happy children. Every child is at play, and he is playing hard. Some of the children are playing baseball. Others are building imaginary houses. Some are running and jumping. Others are staking out supposed farms.

Inside the building three times as many children are having the same kind of good time. Some are splashing in the swimming pool. Others are exercising in the gymnasium. In a different part of the building, where there are facilities for wood-working, some of the larger pupils are making furniture. In a room for cooking some of the girls are preparing luncheon. Other children are conducting a store, where baseball bats and other juvenile necessities are for sale.

Again there are study rooms, where children are hard at work at books. In short, the activities in this school plant are as varied as can well be. Yet no matter what a child is doing, he is doing it with zest, for he is doing the most interesting thing in the world—he is doing the thing he wants to do. And by so doing he is educating himself for that is the plan upon which the educational system at Gary is founded.

Mr. Wirt's system of instruction, I have said, consists of turning work into play. In fact, play is the keystone of his whole educational structure. To understand that statement exactly, we must define play. The world in general divides all activities, according to their usefulness, into work and play. Mr. Wirt defines play as the doing of that in which you are interested. Hence to make work interesting is to turn it into play. And the way to make work interesting, Mr. Wirt has discovered, is to make it real, vital, related to life. In doing this Mr. Wirt has utilized the child's wish as it has never been utilized before. A child's entire natural instinct is educational; his greatest desire is to learn. Hence his million whys. That why Mr. Wirt has made the Archimedes lever for the child to move the world of knowledge, by the simple process of putting a fulcrum under it, in the shape of a practical, concrete answer to every interrogation.—Pictorial Review.

Peter the Great and Others

One of the curiosities of the Royal chapel at Roskilde in Denmark is a pillar marked by horizontal black lines, says one writing from Europe. These lines indicate the heights of the various members of the Danish royal family, and of some of their distinguished guests over a considerable number of years.

The highest notch is that of Peter the Great, who is by some inches taller than the tallest of the princes of Denmark, though they are nearly all six feet and over.

A life of ease is commonly stagnant. It is those who suffer much and who experience much of the comfort of the Holy Ghost who live much. Their life is rich in experience and in resources.—Charles Hodge.

The Unfinished Song

Unto my soul comes music sweet and clear,
The keynote of celestial harmonies,
Borne to me on the tide of memories,
Now sounding faint and distant and now near.
Alas, the song complete I never hear,
But even the broken strains have made me glad
When all the world was somber-hued and sad,
When joy was far and sorrow close and drear.

But, O, I would that I might hear and learn,
And give the world that haunting melody;
My ears are slow and dull and earthward turn,
Else happily might it clearly come to me;
Yet I am glad, although I hear it ill,
That I can wait and hope and listen still.
—New York Sun.

Preparing for the Navy

The pay of a midshipman is \$800 per year and this begins on the day of his admission to the academy. He at once spends \$220.64 for clothing, bedding and other equipments, some of which are as follows: A rug for 70 cents, a hair pillow for 75 cents, six pillow cases for 72 cents and six sheets for \$4.20. So it can be seen that his appointments will not be luxurious. He must deposit \$800 when he enters, and this will be credited on the books of the pay office to be expended by the direction of the superintendent in the purchase of text-books, etc.

When he has fully been entered as a midshipman it is the aim of the officers in charge to educate the young man to become a competent naval officer—to become a master of the art of maritime warfare, to be a gentleman as well as an officer and to hold honor and duty to country paramount to everything else. The neatness in dress of the officer of the United States navy is proverbial, and only those who come in close contact with them can appreciate the change four years at the naval academy can make in the habits, dress and manners of a young man, to say nothing of the excellent education he receives.

The midshipman has few luxuries at the academy. His room is furnished in the simplest style—an iron bed, a bookcase, a euphoard, a washstand, a study table and a chair go to make up the furnishings. The walls are bare. Each midshipman occupies a room alone. These rooms are in suites for two men, with a shower bath to be used by both.

Opinion Was There

A jury trial in a western town had gone along for more than an hour when the trial judge discovered that the jury was short one juror.
"What does this mean?" he roared. "There are only 11 jurors in the box; where is the twelfth?"
"Please, your honor," answered one of the 11, "he has gone away from here on some other business; but he has left his verdict with me."—Lippincott.

Each high achievement is a sign and token of the whole nature's possibility.—Phillips Brooks.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 20, 1912

Where Wise Critics Are Needed

FOR authoritative critics of national life, men who shall be home-bred and placed above all suspicion of self-interest, the United States is today feeling a lack. In a state of flux, religiously, ethically, politically and educationally viewed, the great democracy lurches on its way. The air is full of talk of standardization; but this implies standards, and who shall define them, or enforce them when defined, discipline having broken down?

Take the field of literature for example. Congress is just giving official indorsement to a plan to create a National Academy of Arts and Letters. Admit without debate that the members already chosen to compose it are fairly entitled to their places. Admit also that in the course of time, the judgments of this self-perpetuating body, as passed upon men or their works, may come to have weight similar if not equal to verdicts of the academy on French men of letters. How long must the time be, and how greatly must the American mood change before such a coveted outcome can here be chronicled!

In the admirable address given by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University to graduates of Smith College, he used his prerogatives as a critic of life and of literature to point out that much of the unsatisfactory and ephemeral nature of a very large proportion of American literary output today is due to authors' reckless indifference to the teachings of history, to their contempt for universal experience, to denial of laws of literature and art, and to unwelcome insistence that life, to be depicted truly, must be depicted realistically and crudely. Ideals of form and style are not apprehended or revered, hence not obeyed. Criticism is not encouraged, hence few critics of parts or weight exist, and even were they to appear they might have difficulty in finding mediums of communication with the public permitting them full expression of their views, so timid and commercialized is much of the journalism of the day.

The perils and possible blunders of contemporary criticism at its worst never should blind a people to the invaluable service that may be rendered them by men who "honor while they disapprove, create while they destroy." If authors do not welcome constructive criticism it must be because they have "failed to make their work so beautiful and so true that what is not beautiful and true in it deservedly should be laid bare"—to quote a word of F. D. Maurice to R. H. Hutton. No one desires to see restoration to power of what Burns called "cutthroat bandits in the paths of fame." No one wishes increase of "a monochromatic wash of indiscriminate praise." Between these extremes lies profit to literature and to social life by wise, fair judgment of national literature.

Government Ownership in Manitoba

It is said that reports have been industriously circulated among members of the House and Senate in Washington in relation to the alleged complete breakdown of the publicly-owned grain elevator and telephone systems of the province of Manitoba, with the view of prejudicing American legislators against all government ownership proposals. These reports have it that both systems have from the very beginning been operated at a loss.

The elevators purchased by the Manitoba government, it is said, cost originally \$1,000,000. Considerable amounts have been expended on them since. The charge is made that all sorts of worn-out, antiquated and unprofitable elevators were unloaded upon the province when it went into the market and undertook to establish a philanthropic monopoly in grain handling, and that the entire outfit would not now bring to exceed \$250,000. Four years ago the province took over the privately owned telephone lines. It is charged in this connection also that the government in the first place paid an exorbitant price for the properties, and that incompetence and dishonesty have marked the administration of the system from the beginning. A commission has been engaged in investigating the whole matter; its report will be forthcoming shortly.

The right-thinking reader will ask what all this, if true, has to do with public or government ownership. He will see that, if the allegations made are well founded, in neither instance has public ownership been given a decent chance to work itself out successfully. Private ownership would most assuredly be a failure under the same conditions. The argument will be advanced, of course, that private ownership would not be subject to incompetence and dishonesty. Admitting this, what seems to be established is that the mass is less competent, less trustworthy, less capable of protecting itself, less mindful of moral obligations, than the individuals who compose it. But this, we feel, is a fiction, not the truth. If all that is said about the management of these publicly-owned utilities is true, and if the people of Manitoba realize that it is true, and realize all that is involved in that fact, what will happen will be not the abandonment of the public ownership principle but rather a readjustment of the public conscience.

Conditions are not very different on one side of the line from what they are on the other. The public on this side has been gathering confidence in itself for some time, and in proportion to its growth in this particular has it been able to solve problems of municipal operation and control, or problems bordering closely upon it. It has had its failures, and some of them have been miserable, indeed; its triumphs, in dealing with waterworks, gas works, electric lighting and traction, have overshadowed them. It has had to feel its way and pay for its experience at every step, but nothing has been lost. Manitoba has taken on more complex obligations. If it has failed it is not public ownership that has failed, nor will there be any failure even if Manitoba has learned its lesson and will profit by it.

The Suez canal earnings for the past year have been satisfactory. This may encourage governments concerned in large enterprises of the kind to hope that what a great artificial waterway has done for the east can be repeated in the west.

OKLAHOMA thinks it has a good deal to be proud of in its agricultural achievements since the state has just sent the first car of new wheat to St. Louis.

Galveston Completes a Great Task

AT A cost of \$10,000,000, the city of Galveston has completed the task it set for itself ten years ago, when it was accounted a bankrupt city. It has placed a concrete sea wall five miles long and seventeen feet high between itself and the gulf, it has pumped 16,000,000 cubic yards of sand from the bed of the gulf to fill in behind this wall, and it has just finished a concrete causeway two miles in length that connects the island of Galveston with the mainland and transforms it into a peninsula. The Manufacturers Record tells how all this has been accomplished, and how, in addition, the city itself has been made over in a decade. The story is creditable not only to Galvestonians but to all Americans.

When the tidal wave swept over Galveston ten years ago the usual predictions were made by pessimists. These predictions have been made concerning every city that has met with overwhelming calamity, from Lisbon to San Francisco, but not in a single instance have they been verified. Galveston, they said, would never be rebuilt. But it was rebuilt, and it is today a much better city on the score of construction than it was before disaster befell it. Moreover, the trial through which its people were compelled to pass made them stronger, more self-reliant, than they ever had been before. The waters had scarcely receded before Galveston people taught the whole nation a new lesson in municipal government. They were refused credit and they financed their undertakings themselves. They were not content with constructing one of the greatest sea walls in the world; they raised the city out of its old grade to a level with it. Their next step was to provide a great new highway for the railroads and general traffic between the mainland and the island. This meant an expenditure of \$2,500,000 on top of all the others, but it means more than that on the other side of the ledger.

While all this has been going on Galveston has been looking carefully to the interests of its harbor. The customs reports of recent years have shown how its commerce has been growing. The harbor has been widened and deepened; recently two of the largest of the battleships, the Utah and Florida, crossed the bar at a ten-knot speed and anchored in mid-channel in front of the city. The entire waterfront has been improved. The docks and terminal facilities are excellent. No other port in America is better prepared to reap the benefits to follow the opening of the Panama canal. All this in ten years, and all this practically as a result of concentrated local pride and effort. Galveston deserves applause.

Probing Fuel Rates

THE probe of the United States interstate commerce commission is to be inserted where eastern consumers of fuel will applaud its use, namely into relations existing between owners and miners of coal in Pennsylvania and railroads which carry the output inland and to the seaboard. Conducted coincidentally with the investigation arranged by the Merchants Association of New York city, the combined results are likely to be illuminating. Causes for the inquiry are many and have been accumulating for decades; but the immediate occasion no doubt is the recent announcement as to increased cost of coal to consumers next fall, justified, so the mine owners say, by a recent forced rise in labor cost. The Merchants Association of New York is acting for consumers who question whether the admitted impending increase of wage justifies any such increase of price to the consumer as is forecasted. At least the association wants convincing proof of the same before submitting to the increased toll.

The federal probe should bring to the surface facts respecting obedience to law or disregard of it, Congress having ordered separation of mines and carriers for the public good. Obedience may have been nominal, when practically there may have been defiance of law.

WHEN California was young, before she had large cities, some of them great and growing unceasingly, the matter of water supply was not of foremost consideration, for she had many rivers fed by mountain streams and in most of her valleys ordinary well-boring was accomplished with little difficulty and generally with success. But the time came in California, as it came in states to the east, when the wells were injuriously affected by increasing population, when pollution extended to the rivers and when the growing towns and cities demanded a water supply far beyond any that could be obtained through dependence upon old methods. Today nearly every considerable California community is reaching out for sources of water supply that will meet the needs of population for many years to come. The American public generally is familiar with the fight San Francisco is making for the privilege of drawing its water supply from the Yosemite valley. The undertaking upon which Los Angeles has entered, that of bringing water to her people from the Owens valley, 250 miles distant, is exciting at once the interest and the admiration of the world.

Artesian wells date back to the earliest periods of history. The Chinese have obtained water through this means for over a thousand years. Artesian wells have been used in Austria for centuries. Within the last hundred years great artesian wells have been sunk all over the world. One of the most famous in existence is that of Grenelle in the outskirts of Paris where the water is brought from a depth of 1798 feet. It yields 516½ gallons of water a minute. A well in Pesh was sunk to the depth of 3100 feet in the seventies. Since then great artesian wells have been sunk in Africa, Asia and America. They are numerous in all arid districts. They have been sunk successfully in the Sahara and throughout the arid and semi-arid areas of the western part of the United States. Numerous small towns and cities in the latter country and in Canada obtain their domestic water supply from artesian wells.

But the Los Angeles enterprise is different from any. Here is a city that in recent years has literally "grown beyond the most sanguine expectations" of its enthusiastic residents. In 1900, to go back no farther, its population was 102,479; in 1910 it was 319,198—an increase of 211.5 per cent. During this decade its growth was felt, as was the absolute necessity of finding for the increasing population an adequate supply of water. Engineers in the employ of the municipality, led by their chief, William Mulholland, went prospecting. In the Sierra Nevada they found the Owens river and the Owens river valley, and they discovered from careful and exceedingly nice surveys that more water passed into the valley from

Water Resources of Los Angeles

the mountain streams annually than passed out of it. The conclusion was obvious. There must be an underground lake. Further investigation showed that the whole floor of the valley had been raised by the action of subterranean water pressure. The next step was to bore. One well was sunk to a depth of 550 feet. It flowed. From this on the engineers devoted their attention to tracing and mapping the artesian area. As they did so the agents of Los Angeles bought up the desired land. It now has many thousands of acres. Eleven wells have been sunk near the line of the great aqueduct that is to carry the water on its 250-mile journey. Each of these wells has an estimated flow of from 900,000 to 1,300,000 gallons a day. The wells can be increased in number as the need increases. From this valley Los Angeles will not only obtain a supply of water for domestic use to meet its needs for an indefinite length of time, but enough to develop power that will enable it to become a great industrial center.

The story of Los Angeles is one that from the beginning has been strongly tinged with romance, but for pure human interest there are no features of it that surpass the plain recital of the forethought, skill and grit that have marked the history of its fight for water. The builders of ancient Rome did nothing in this respect that can be accounted better than the builders of Los Angeles are accomplishing today.

Degrees and Their Donors

JUNE is a month of judgment for Americans. Academic appraisers then award honors that take the place of those bestowed in Europe by monarchs or by ancient academies. If eminent foreigners happen to be in the country they are summoned to the older and more renowned universities for bestowal of titles. If Americans who have been serving civilization at the ends of the earth are at home, they also are given honors such as in ancient Rome would have come from the imperial authorities. If there be countrymen of eminence who have arrived hale and optimistic at the limit of age set by the psalmist, they are crowned with bays of praise and not left to think themselves forgotten because no longer in the thick of the fight. If there be scholars whose work is reflecting credit upon national culture, they are suitably honored. If there be prophets of civic righteousness and public administrators who are making stern fights against selfishness in high places and who are saving democracy from decay, they are summoned from the fray to receive praise.

To decide who thus deserve public recognition and to phrase fitly the judgment which justifies the honor conferred, is one of the most important tasks devolving upon executives and trustees of American universities. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when the matter was not taken with sufficient seriousness. Degrees were lavishly and indiscriminately bestowed, and sometimes as rewards for money contributed by the recipients. This sordid taint is passing. A great step in advance was taken when President Eliot of Harvard began to English his awards of degrees and to give them full publicity. He thus set a model of candor and of laconic, illuminating appreciations; and the fashion he set has become a habit.

Not every university or college head has the art of Dr. Eliot in this form of judicial dictum; in which case it is his business to find some one on the faculty who has. For the public now is arrived at the stage where it asks not only, What honorary degree is conferred? but also, Why, and By whom?

If the new president of Princeton is to be credited with the phrasing recently used in conferring honors on Rhodes the historian, Palmer the teacher and Howells the novelist, it indicates that in this sort of portraiture another artist has arrived.

THE arrival of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein at London would appear to be the beginning of increased good relations between the German empire, which he now represents at St. James, and the British government that bids the German ambassador welcome.

WE PASS again the anniversary of the declaration of the war of 1812, but three years hence the English-speaking people everywhere will celebrate another centennial, the 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

IF THE government's move against the coal trust will have no more effect on prices than similar suits against other trusts, the furnace next winter will still claim a considerable share of the weekly income.

State's New Emphasis on Motherhood

PATRIOTS have interchangeably used the terms "motherland" and "fatherland" to describe the national entity where they were born and to which they gave affectionate love. But when it comes to description of those functions of collective society which challenge open or latent individualism, the term "paternalism" is oftener used than that of "maternalism." May it not be in the future, as women enter more actively on the duties of citizenship and as state action has more and more to do with affairs that affect the child, the home, the school, marriage and youths' choice of occupation in life, that the word "maternalistic" will come to be used oftener than it is now?

Be this as it may, it is interesting to note how the thought of liberally educated women in America is being formally directed toward civic solution of problems in which the maternal point of view must count. It was on the theme, "The Motherhood of the State," that the formal orator of the day, Dr. Talcott Williams, spoke to the graduates of Wellesley College this year, emphasizing the increasing disposition in America to transfer to the educated woman "social and public interests in arts and letters, the care of children of the state, the assimilation of the immigrant, and all the higher register of humanity." Indeed, so far has this tendency gone in certain realms that it is being challenged by those critics who deprecate the feminization of education, the concentration in woman's organizations of so large a share of such national interest as there is in art, literature and civic esthetics.

Whatever the merits of this controversy, there can be no question of present and future modification of American political life and social legislation by enlistment of women in civic activities that naturally interest them as consumers, home-makers, protectors of the helpless and defenseless, foes of vice and intemperance, and believers in sex equality. The state is to become both more paternal and maternal.